THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

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The Egyptian Gazette

WHITEHEAD, MORRIS & Co., LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1857. Wholesale and Export Manufacturing Stationers, Printers, Lithographers, and Engravers, ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURERS. CHIEF OFFICES—9 & 10, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C. FACTORY—TOWER HILL (opposite the Tower of London). SPECIALITIES: GOVERNMENT & BANK CONTRACTORS. OFFICES AT—CAIRO—34, CHAREH-EL-MADABECH. ALEXANDRIA—6, BOULEVARD RAMLEH. CAPE TOWN—32, ST. GEORGE'S STREET. JOHANNESBURG, c/o MAIN & HARRISON STREETS.

No. 7,532] ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1906 [SIX PAGES P.T. 1.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Summer Rates will be charged from 1 May to 31 October.

	1st	2nd
London	£ 14. 5/	£ 9.
Marseilles	£ 9. 15/	£ 6. 15/
Brindisi	£ 6. 15/	£ —

Subject to the usual 25 % reduction for returning.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Monday until 4 June, and then every Tuesday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

CALEDONIA	7 MAY	MACEDONIA	4 JUNE	EGYPT	3 JULY
VICTORIA	14 ,,	INDIA	12 ,,	DONGOLA	10 ,,
ARABIA	21 ,,	PERSIA	19 ,,	CALEDONIA	17 ,,
HIMALAYA	28 ,,	CHINA	26 ,,	MONGOLIA	24 ,,

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive. Passengers can go on board the evening before. Combined fare to London by sea and train de luxe, via Brindisi or via Marseilles £19.4.11.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents.

Messrs. THOS. COOK & Son (Egypt) Ltd. CAIRO.
GEORGE BOYLE, Esq. PORT SAID.
Messrs. HANKIES & Co. ALEXANDRIA.
F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt SUEZ.

ORIENT-ROYAL MAIL LINE.

OUTWARD TO AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. Omrah will leave Suez about July 13 | R.M.S. Oroya will leave Suez about July 27
HOMEWARD to NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY.
R.M.S. Ortona will leave Port Said about July 5 | R.M.S. Ormuz will leave Port Said about July 17

SUMMER RATES.	Port Said to Marseilles	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
	,, ,, Plymouth or Tilbury	£ 9.15/	£ 6.15/	£ 4.
	,, ,, Naples	£ 7. 0.	£ 5.15/	£ 4.

Passengers returning by the Line obtain one-third rebate off the above fares if leaving England before the end of October.

Agents, CAIRO.—THOS. COOK & SON. ALEXANDRIA.—E. J. MOSS & Co.— For all particulars apply
Wm. STAPLEDON & Sons, Port Said and Port Tewfik (Suez). 30-6-906

BIBBY LINE MAIL TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES MAY TO OCTOBER.

Port Said to Tilbury £12.15.0 and Port Said to Marseilles £9.0.0.

Passengers returning by the Line will be granted a rebate of 33 o/o off the full fare i.e. Liverpool to Port Said £11.6.8 and Marseilles to Port Said £8.0.0.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, RANGOON	Departure from Suez.	HOMEWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON. Departure from Port Said.	
S.S. Herefordshire, 7,182 tons,	July 5	S.S. Worcestershire 7,160 tons,	July 10

Agents—Cairo: THOS. COOK & SON. Suez & Port-Said: Wm. STAPLEDON & SONS. 30-6-906

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

Greece-Turkey Line.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRÆUS, SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE. In connection with Orient Express train-de-luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London.

Palestine-Syria Line.

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m., for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUT (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRETTA, MERSINE, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus.)

Red Sea Line.

Steamers leave Suez weekly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for Port Sudan and Suakin direct returning from Suakin every Wednesday noon. Every Monday at 6 p.m. a steamer leaves Suez for Jeddah continuing every other week to Suakin, Massowah, Hodeidah, Aden. Intermediate steamers do not proceed beyond Jeddah but call at Tor, (for Sinai) El Wedj and Yambo as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free. Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at THOS COOK & SON or other Tourist Agency. 31-12-906

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers).

Armenia	Tons 4,600	*Manxman*	Tons 3,500	*Tabarca*	Tons 3,000
Cestrian	,, 5,000	*Montpelier*	,, 5,000	*Tabor*	,, 3,000
Hesperian	,, 5,000	*Moorina*	,, 7,500	*Zamora*	,, 4,000

Armenia ..... Tons 4,600 | *Manxman* ..... Tons 3,500 | *Tabarca* ..... Tons 3,000
Cestrian ..... ,, 5,000 | *Montpelier* ..... ,, 5,000 | *Tabor* ..... ,, 3,000
Hesperian ..... ,, 5,000 | *Moorina* ..... ,, 7,500 | *Zamora* ..... ,, 4,000

Fares—Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st £14 Single, £25 Return. Second class accommodation only; unless specially reserved.—Fares—Alexandria to Marseilles, 1st £9 Single, £16 Return. 2nd, £6 Single, £10 Return.—To Malta, 1st, £5 Single, £9 Return. 2nd, £3 Single, £5 Return.—Return tickets available for six months.

S.S. **Manxman** now on the berth will sail on or about Wednesday, 4th July, to be followed by the S.S. ..... *Hesperian* ..... *Montpelier* ..... *Moorina* ..... *Zamora*.

Through freight rates on cotton, etc., to Lancashire inland towns, Foston, New York and other U.S.A. towns, obtained on application. Through freight rates on cotton, etc., to Lancashire inland towns, Foston, New York and other U.S.A. towns, obtained on application. Cheap Return Tickets also issued inclusive of Railway fare through to and from Cairo. Tuition. Cargo taken by special agreement only. Passenger Tickets also issued inclusive of Railway fare through to and from Cairo.

30-6-906 For particulars apply: E. J. MOSS & Co., Alexandria Agents.

P. HENDERSON & CO's LINE.

Steamers leave SUEZ and PORT SAID fortnightly for LONDON or LIVERPOOL direct.

Fare (home.) £10. Passengers returning by end October allowed 20 % off outward fare (£14)

S.S. MANDALAY 6000 Tons will leave PORT SAID about July 11 for Liverpool.
,, BURMA 5960 ,, ,, ,, ,, 21 ,, Liverpool.
,, RANGOON 6000 ,, ,, ,, August 4 Liverpool.

Due in LONDON or LIVERPOOL 12 days thereafter.—Apply WORMS & Co., Port Said and Suez. THOS. COOK & SON, (EGYPT) Ltd., CAIRO; G. J. GRACE & CO., ALEXANDRIA. 31-12-906

The Ellerman Lines Limited.

(Including Westcott & Laurance Line.)

Regular sailings from Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp and London to Alexandria. Frequent sailings from Alexandria to Liverpool and London. Through freight rates to Inland towns in Great Britain, also to the U.S.A.

Westcott S.S. *Persian* due from Antwerp, London and Malta about 1st July
,, S.S. *Egyptian* due from Antwerp, London and Malta about ....
,, S.S. *Gulf of Suez* due from Antwerp, London & Malta about ....
Ellerman S.S. *Falernian* due from Liverpool, Gibraltar and Malta about July 10.

N. E. TAMVACO, *Alexandria Agent*

Navigation Générale Italienne.

Societes Reunies Florio-Rubattino. - Services Postaux. - Departs de Juillet

Les JEUDIS 5, 12, 19 et 26 à 3 h. p.m. direct pour Messine, Naples, Livourne et Gênes
Les DIMANCHE 1 et 15 à 3 h. p.m. direct pour Brindisi, Bari, Ancône et Venise.
Les MERCREDIS 11 et 25 à 10 h. a.m. pour les escales de la Syrie et Larnaque.
Le LUNDI 23 à 4 h. p.m. pour Port-Said, Suez et Massawah.
Les SAMEDI 7 et DIMANCHE 22 à 5 h. p.m. pour Port-Said 30-6-906

THOS. COOK & SON, (EGYPT) LTD

Head Office: LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.

CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE:—CAIRO, NEAR SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL

Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Luxor, Assouan, and Halfa.

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BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Officially appointed & Sole Agents in Cairo to the P. & O. S. N. Co.

RESIDENTS IN EGYPT proceeding to Europe for the summer are requested to apply to our offices for information respecting their passages, where steamer plans may be consulted, and Berths secured by all lines of Steamers to all parts of the Globe; arrangements can also be made for the collection and forwarding of their baggage and clearance at port of arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable at the current rate of exchange in all the principal cities of Europe.

Cook's Interpreters in uniform are present at principal Railway Stations and Landing-places in Europe to assist passengers holding their tickets.

Large and splendidly appointed Steamers belonging to the Company leave Cairo thrice weekly, between November and March, for Luxor, Assouan, and Wady-Halfa in connection with Caire de luxe to Khartoum. Moderate fares.

FREIGHT SERVICE. Steamers leave Cairo every Saturday for Assouan and Halfa.

Special Steamers and Dahabeahs for Private Parties.

Special arrangements for tour in Palestine, Syria, and the Desert; Lowest rates.

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British India S. N. Company, Limited.

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SAILINGS FROM SUEZ, LONDON and CALCUTTA LINE.

Calling at ADEN, COLOMBO and MADRAS Outward, and MADRAS, COLOMBO and PENANG (optional) Homeward. Fortnightly Service in connection with the Co's Indian Mail Lines and monthly with the East African Mail Line between ADEN, MOMBASA and ZANZIBAR.

OUTWARD.—S.S. *Manora* July 7 | HOMEWARD.—S.S. *Dilwara* July 6

Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

Calling at Colombo, Batavia, Cooktown, Townsville, and Rockhampton.

The S.S. ..... will sail from Suez on about .....

First Class Fares from Suez to { Aden ... £11. 0 | Colombo ... £20.15 | Calcutta ... £31. 0 | Marseilles £15.15
Bombay ... £21.15 | Madras ... £23.15 | Genoa ... £13.15 | London ... £15. 0.

From Port-Said £3 less Homeward, and £3 more Outward. Second Class, two thirds of 1st Class Fares.

Agents at PORT SAID, for the London, Calcutta and Persian Gulf lines, Messrs. Worms & Co.
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Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son and the Anglo-American Hotel & Steamer Company, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.
For further particulars, Freight and Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co. Agents, Suez. 30-6-906

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED.

(HENDERSON BROTHERS,) LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Booking Passengers and Cargo through to Ports in India, Europe & America.

First class passengers steamers. Sailing fortnightly from Suez.

For MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	S.S. "Massilia"	July 5	For CALCUTTA	S.S. "Bavaria"	July 23
For LONDON	S.S. "Assyria"	July 3	For BOMBAY	S.S. "Australia"	July 4

Saloon Fares: from Port Said to Gibraltar £9, Marseilles £6, London and Liverpool £14; add £1 to above fares for passengers from Cairo, Ismailia, or Suez. 5 o/o reduction to families of three or more adults. 15 o/o reduction on return tickets within 6 months. Reduced rates on steamers not carrying surgeon and stewardess.

Agents in Cairo, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son. Port-Said, Messrs. Cory Brothers & Co., Ltd.
For further particulars of Freight or Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Suez. 30-6-906

Deutsche Levante-Linie

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular three-weekly Service from HAMBURG via ANTWERP & MALTA, to ALEXANDRIA and vice-versâ, admitting goods from all chief German-Railway Stations on direct Bill of Lading to ALEXANDRIA and all chief ports of Egypt, Syria, etc., at favourable rates of DEUTSCHE VERKEHRS (traffic).

EXPECTED AT ALEXANDRIA.

July 5 S.S. CHIOS from Antwerp
,, 9 ,, KYROS ,,
,, 12 ,, EGOS ,, Hamburg
S.S. ANDROS, now in port discharging, will sail for Rotterdam and Hamburg on the 1st July.

For tarif and particulars apply to **ADOLPHE STROSS,** *Alexandria Agent.*

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

Regelmässiger Reichspostdampferdienst. German E. African Line. Imperial Service. Departures from Port Said (Approximate dates): OUT to Aden, Zanzibar, Cape Town and intermediate ports:—

S.S. Feldmarschall	June 15	S.S. Kanzler	July 1
HOME to Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Algiers, Tangiers, Lisbon, Dover, Flushing, and Hamburg.			
S.S. Gouverneur	June 9	S.S. Admiral	June 30

First class steamers fitted with latest improvements. Stewardesses and doctors carried. Low passage rates. Splendid accommodation for passengers of all classes.

For particulars apply to **Fix & David,** CAIRO (Sharia Mansour Pacha, Telephone 865).

Messageries Maritimes

Sailing from Alexandria in June, 1906.

From Alexandria	For Marseilles direct			Rates of passage mss Including table wine.	
				From Alexandria or Port Said (directly or via Alexandria) To Marseilles	1st Class / 2nd Class £12. 2. 6 / £ 8.16.3
Friday 22 June	at 4 p.m.	*Portugal*	Capt. Galletti		
,, 29 ,,	,, ,,	*Niger*	,, Lavalin		
,, 6 July	,, ,,	*Congo*	,, Bourge		
,, 13 ,,	,, ,,	*Senegal*	,, Vincenti		
,, 20 ,,	,, ,,	*Portugal*	,, Galletti		
	For Port Said and Beyrouth.			From Alexandria / To Port Said	,, 1.16.10 ,, 1.7.10
Thursday 28 June	at 8 a.m.	*Congo*	Capt. Bourge	To Jaffa	,, 3. 3. 6 ,, 2.5. 5
Tuesday 3 July	at 9 a.m.	*Niger*	Capt. Lavalin	To Beyrouth	,, 4. 7. 3 ,, 3.8. 2
,, ,, 10 ,,	,, ,,	*Portugal*	,, Galletti		
	For Port Said and Beyrouth			To Jaffa	,, 3. 3. 6 ,, 2.5. 5
Thursday 21 June	at 9 a.m.	*Niger*	Capt. Lavalin	To Beyrouth	,, 4. 7. 3 ,, 3.8. 2
,, ,, 5 July	,, ,,	*Portugal*	,, Galletti		

Through tickets for Paris (via Marseilles from Alexandria) ... ...

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FIRE AND LIFE.

Largest Fire Office in the World.

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PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1782).
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THE PERFECTION OF QUALITY AND VALUE.—

In Sterling Silver,
'Welbeck' & Silver Plated Goods
Provisions, Wines, Cigars,
Crockery, Brushes,
&c., &c.

JOHN B. CAFFARI'S

"ECONOMICAL STORES"
CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. 16-11-90

N. SPATHIS.
CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA.

N.B.—This Whisky is the same as supplied to the Red Cross Society London, for use by the invalided troops and hospitals in South Africa, to the House of Lords and House of Commons

"AU DE ROUGE."

GENERAL DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.
(Central Tramway Station),
CAIRO.

P. PLUNKETT,
PROPRIETOR.

DIRECT IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND IRISH TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.

Irish Linen Sheeting.

Fine Irish Linen Fronting.

Irish Linen Handkerchiefs.

Irish Linen Table Cloths, assorted widths, to suit Military messes, Hotel and Club tables, any length cut.

UNSURPASSED FOR QUALITY AND CONDITION.

HALL'S "BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND.

Guinness's T. B. HALL & Co. Bass's
Foreign TRADE MARK. India
Extra THE BOAR'S HEAD BRAND Pale
Stout OF ALE & STOUT. Ale.
LIGHT SPARKLING PALE ALE.

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Sole Importer for Egypt and the Sudan:
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AMERICAN
REFRIGERATORS £4 to £20—DESKS, £5 to £25
TYPEWRITERS £5 to £20.
SEWING MACHINES £5 to £15.
IN STOCK AT
THE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS AGENCY
7, OLD BOURSE-STREET, SURBOUK BUILDINGS,
ALEXANDRIA.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK,
LIMITED.
LONDON, PARIS, ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO,
MALTA, GIBRALTAR, TANTAH, MANSOURAH AND PORT SAID,

Subscribed Capital	£ 1,500,000
Paid up	„ 500,000
Reserve Fund	„ 500,000

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, undertakes every description of banking business on the most favourable conditions.

Current accounts opened with commercial houses and private individuals in conformity with the custom of Bankers.

Fixed deposits for one year certain received at 3 per cent. per annum. Deposits at interest for shorter periods are also received at rates to be agreed upon.

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Approved bills discounted.

Bills, documentary invoices, etc., collected.

Drafts and telegraphic transfers issued payable all over the World.

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Advances made upon approved securities and upon cotton, cotton-seed, sugar and other merchandise.

The purchase and sale of stocks and shares on the London Stock Exchange; and on the local and Continental Bourses, undertaken.

Customers can deposit their valuables, bonds, etc., for safe custody in the Bank's fire-proof strong rooms, and the Bank will attend to the collecting of the coupons and drawn bonds so deposited as they fall due.

Mercantile credits issued.

Annuities, pensions, dividends, etc., collected.

All further particulars and information can be obtained on application.

The officers and clerks of the Bank are pledged to secrecy as to the transactions of customers.

Icilma
MOT ARABE SIGNIFIANT "COULE L'EAU"
Icilma Fluor Cream est la seule crème qui ne contient ni de la graisse, ni de l'huile. Discrètement parfumée cette crème nettoie la peau admirrblement, donne une blancheur de perle, et communique la vitalité aux tissus, l'élasticité aux muscles, et une fraîcheur délicieuse par toute la peau. Ses vertus uniques dérivent d'une eau minerale naturelle, ainsi on peut bien l'appeler

Creme naturelle.

et la peau n'a besoin que de cette crème pour s'assurer la vitalité nécessaire pour résister aux rayons du soleil, à la chaleur, au froid et aux effets désastreux des eaux saumâtres, pour empêcher et guérir les irritations et les vices du sang surchauffé, et pour conserver la jeunesse fraîche et sans les rides, qui arrivent si vite dans les pays chauds.

L'emploi de cette crème éloigne beaucoup les insectes et les moustiques et soulage immédiatement de leurs piqûres.

Dépôt pour l'Egypte: J. Macgregor, Pharmacien Alexandria, Cairo, Ibrahimieh, Luxor.

Icilma Co., Ltd., 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

What is Whisky?

"Sandy Macdonald"
10 YEARS OLD
IS THE
Finest
Matured
Scotch
Malt
WHISKY.
HIGHEST AWARDS.

MACDONALD & CO.
SHARIA EL MAGHRABY,
CAIRO.

Sudan Agent:—ANGELO CAPATO, Khartoum.
26985-21-12-906

ROSE'S
Delicious,
Wholesome and Refreshing.
Prepared from
the Choicest West Indian Lime Fruit.
LIME JUICE

Draught Beer for the Home.
KUPPER'S BEER IN SIPHONS.
5 Litre Siphon per P.T. 20.
10 Litre Siphons per P.T. 35
Delivered Free.

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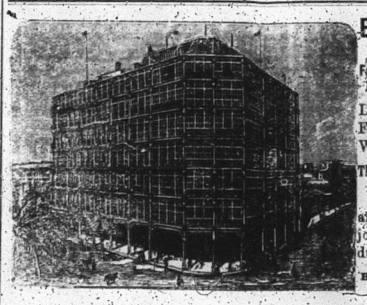
THE EGYPTIAN SUPPLY STORES.
29698-30.4.6



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FIRST CLASS HOTEL. MODERN IN ALL RESPECTS.
Fire-proof, Drained to the Sea, Lifts, Electric Light, English and French Billiards, Fresh and Salt Water Baths.
The Coolest Summer Residence in Egypt.
Special terms to Cairo Residents and their families desirous of enjoying the cool air and sea bathing during the summer months.
Hotel Dragomans in Uniform meet all Trains and Steamers.

HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE. RAMLEH.—Most charming Sea-side Residence in Egypt. 15 Minutes by Carriage or Palais from from Sidi Gaber Station.
First Class Family Hotel with every Modern Comfort. Unique situation on the Beach. Lovely Garden. Lawn Tennis. Large Terrace. Electric Light. Own springs. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Stables for horses and carriages.—Moderate Charges.—Special terms for Government Officials and Officers of the Army of Occupation. Telegraphic Address: BEAURIVAGE, Ramleh.—Telephone 186, Ramleh. *G. & M. RUNKEWITZ, Proprietor*

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ECONOMICAL & RELIABLE.
60 YEARS' REPUTATION.
For Home-made Bread, Cakes, Pastry, Scones, Flour Puddings, Meat Pies, &c., &c.
It is Packed in Tins or Bottles, and will keep for years in perfect condition.
Supplied by Store-keepers and Grocers in Cairo and Alexandria. Manufactory—1, Bunhill Row, London.
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Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words	„ 8	„ 16	„ 24
Every 10 words beyond 30	„ 2	„ 4	„ 6

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A GARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.—A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

BLICKENSDERFER TYPEWRITERS.—London Prices: No. 7 £10; No. 5 £8. W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Post Box 35. 30-6-906A

BAD-NAUHEIM, Germany. Villa Waldereee. (English Pension). Garden. Lift. Waters renowned for treatment of heart, gout, rheumatism, nerves, etc. Terms moderate. 2803 52-24

COMFORTABLE ROOMS.—1st class pension, board and lodging, clean, comfortable, well furnished. Apply, 33 Rue Cherif Pacha. 2r144 6-6

ENGLISHMAN desires occupation, teaching or clerical, during July, August, September. Apply, "X.Y.Z." Egyptian Gazette" offices. 28135-9 8

FURNISHED HOUSE to let till October 20 h, 18, Boulevard Ramleh, 6 rooms; light, airy; telephone. 28157 6-4

IF YOU WANT to sell, let, or hire a house in Alexandria or neighbourhood; if you want your furniture sold, lands or houses sold by auction to realize the best prices, write to the Anglo-Egyptian Auction, Land and House Agency, 6 Rue Cleopatra, Alexandria. 28159 6-4

TO LET at Ibrahimieh, near Sporting Club and station. Handsome villa, 5 to 10 rms, cellar, bathroom, garden. 28142 6A-4

TO LET.—Small furnished flat looking on Ibrahimieh race-course and having right to bathing cabin on the plage. For three months. Apply "Egyptian Gazette" offices 28143 6A 4

TUTOR.—Young Frenchman with a first class education, and conversant in English and Italian, open to re-engagement in family, or as secretary to literary gentleman. 28164-6-2

WANTED—Efficient Clerk for Large Engineering Works in Cairo, preferably with a knowledge of Stores and Cost Accounts; and proficient in English, Arabic and French. Reply, stating in full, age, particulars of experience, and all other information. Permanent and progressive engagement to suitable man. Apply No. 28167 "Egyptian Gazette" office. 28167-3-2

BELLA VISTA HOTEL.

This excellent hotel, which includes also a hydropathic establishment, is situated in the healthiest part of modern Jaffa, close to the sea, and commands a magnificent view of the old town. It supplies every home comfort, has a large salon and airy bedrooms, promenade, and a cuisine suited to all tastes. It is within easy walking distance of the station and quay. Moderate charges.

The Hydropathic Department, which is furnished with all necessary baths and electrical apparatus, is under the care of a skilful diplomed physician, whose efficacious treatments have already rendered invaluable help to many sufferers. 28032-30-22

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LIVADAS.
OPPOSITE SHEPHEARD'S
for Books, Stationery, Newspapers, and "Egyptian Gazette" Picture Post Cards.
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British Commercial Travellers
Visiting Cairo should arrange with
"THE COMMERCIAL BUREAU"
3, Sharia Madabegh, for introductions to Firms.
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By appointment to His Majesty the King.
BOVRIL
is highly nutritious and a powerful stimulant.
Bovril stimulates without reaction.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

ALEXANDRIA
Kom-el-Nadoura Observatory.

Direction of wind	N.W.
Force of Anemometer	34
State of Sea	Slight
Barometer corrected	758.5
Evaporation	3
State of Clouds	3/4 clouded
During 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Max. Temp. in the shade	89
Min. do. do.	71
Humidity of the air	58
Heat of the sun	49
Moon rises 11.57 a.m. sets 12.1 p.m.	

REMARKS.

The weather now is much the same daily, sultry and trying. To-day a light N.W. breeze is blowing and the barometer falling. Some wind may be expected towards the close of the day.

OTHER STATIONS.

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. yesterday.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	89	73	Mecowa	95	70
Suez	94	71	Atbara	61	55
Helouan	95	70	Suakin	44	39
Ghizeh	96	70	Khartoum	90	67
Assiout	92	73	Wad Medani	—	—
Assouan	91	76	Dueim	90	74
Wady Halfa	98	80			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind	Temp.	State of Sea
Trieste	762.3	Calm	78	Calm
Malta	762.9	Very slight	86	Very slight
Brindisi	764.9	Strong	76	Rough
Athens	763.7	Moder.	81	Rather rough
Limassol	765.6	Calm	83	Calm

PHASES OF THE MOON. THE SUN.

		Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
June 6 Full Moon	11.13 p.m.	4.53	6.53
„ 13 Last Quarter	9.34 p.m.	4.51	6.56
„ 22 New Moon	1.0 a.m.	4.55	6.59
„ 29 First Quarter	4.19 p.m.	4.56	7.0

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Grand Hotel NATIONAL.
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The Egyptian Gazette

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MARRIAGE.

TENNANT-BASS.—On the 28th June, at St. Mark's Church, Alexandria, by the Rev. R. T. Rydd, Alfred Marmaduke Tennant, eldest son of Marmaduke Tennant, J.P., solicitor, Aberavon, Wales, to Amy Jane, second daughter of the late James Bass and Mrs. Bass, Dartford, England.

The Egyptian Gazette
The English Daily Newspaper, Established 1880.
Editor and Manager R. SKELLING
Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1906.

JUDGES UNDER JUDGMENT.

The unseating of a member of Parliament must, in most circumstances, be regarded as regrettable, being, as it generally is, the consequence of an infringement of our boasted purity of elections. The unseating of Mr. Agar-Robartes, the Liberal member for Bodmin, is not nearly so serious a matter, however, as the remarks made by Mr. Justice Grantham in delivering judgment, says the 'Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette.'

With Mr. Justice Grantham in his present position we have great sympathy. A charge of the greatest gravity—to use his own words—is hanging over his head. He is to be accused by Mr. Swift MacNeil in the House of Commons of a dereliction of duty so gross that, if the charge were substantiated, he could hardly affront his own honour by remaining on the Bench. The Government have not only granted a day for Mr. MacNeill's motion of censure, but have promised to name that day as soon as possible. In such circumstances we can hardly hope that Mr. MacNeill will find himself in a minority of one. Doubtless he will find supporters in the lobby, as he has found them in the House supporters who, looking at all things from a party standpoint, are unable to conceive that a judge can keep an impartial mind under political strain. But we trust and believe that a majority of the House will be assured of Mr. Justice Grantham's honesty as we are ourselves; and it must be remembered that when the question has been cleared of its official trappings it is his honesty, not his judgment, which is attacked.

Before now we ourselves (continues our contemporary), while never doubting his high sincerity, have had occasion to attack Mr. Justice Grantham's judgment. It has been subject, like that of other judges, to lapses, and the effect of comparatively small errors has been emphasised by Mr. Justice Grantham's incurable habit of "speaking out."

The faculty of saying what he thinks bluntly and straightforwardly is often most useful to a judge, but it must be used very carefully if it is not to land the possessor in difficulty. Mr. Justice Grantham spoke out last week at a time when he would have done far better to keep his mouth closed. He had, he declared in a voice broken by emotion, been unfairly treated by the Government. The charge of partisanship was absolutely without foundation. The time had arrived which was foreshadowed by the late Chief Justice Cockburn, when bitter party politicians would abuse judges for not giving judgment in accordance with their political wishes. And so on, *ad nauseam*.

Mr. Justice Lawrance, who also has the faculty of speaking out, but uses it with more discretion, was sorry that his brother Grantham had made any allusion to the charge against him. For himself, he had his own conscience to consider, not that of political parties, and for any abuse that might be lavished on him he did not care.

It can scarcely be doubted which is the more correct attitude for a judge to assume. He has his own conscience to consider, and, so long as he satisfies that, he must not care for outside criticism.

Indeed, the dignity of the Bench will be imperilled if its occupants should follow the precedent of Mr. Justice Grantham and begin, in season and out of season, to defend themselves against their critics. At present they enjoy a wonderful immunity from public censure. The Bar may have its private opinion of the fitness of certain judges for their high office. The members of the Bar may grumble at many rulings. Suitors may be disposed to think—they would not be mortal if they refrained—that the judge has not grasped their point of view. But so far as the great public is concerned the opinion held of the Bench is so firm that criticism may be said to be almost non-existent. We all believe the judges try to do their duty, and recognising that they are but men, we are not inclined to call them to judgment for their every action.

To this happy state of things the judges themselves have contributed by a fine aptitude for keeping silence. It is largely because they do not invite criticism that they rarely suffer it. Secure in their own integrity, they impose confidence on the public mind. How long will this implicit confidence continue if the example of Mr. Justice Grantham be followed? We could give it no extended lease on such conditions. A hankering for self-defence, a yielding to the natural but resistible temptation of speaking out on behalf of their own reputation, is calculated to do more harm to the dignity of the Bench than many years' indulgence in the offensive and futile practice of expounding feeble jokes. The judge who jokes may save himself. He who is eternally on the defensive is doomed to lose half his strength.

Let us hope Mr. Justice Grantham will follow the advice he has given to many prisoners, and not do it again. We trust there is no danger of his judicial brethren following in his footsteps, or of the House of Commons failing to let him see that his honour and reputation are safe in the hands of a body of English gentlemen.

P&O WEEKLY MAIL and PASSENGER SERVICES P&O
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REDUCED SUMMER FARES.
PORT SAID to LONDON via BRINDISI in 4 Days

Passengers can embark on Monday evening, on the Brindisi steamer, which is timed to leave Ports-mouth Tuesday morning immediately after arrival of Homeward Indian Mail.

The Marseilles-London Steamers sail after the arrival of the 21 a.m. train from Cairo on Tuesdays.

25 per Cent. Abatement of Homeward Sea Fare to Passengers making Route Journey within 12 months.

To ADEN	Weekly on Wednesday	from SUEZ
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To CEYLON	Fortnightly on Wednesday	from SUEZ
To STRAITS		from SUEZ
To CHINA		from SUEZ
To JAPAN		from SUEZ
To AUSTRALIA		from SUEZ

Particulars of additional departures by Intermediate Steamers, at reduced fares, to Malta, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan and London, may be had on application.

Books may be secured and all information obtained from
THOS. COOK & SON (EGYPT), LTD., Cairo.
G. ROYLE & Co., Port Said.
HASELDEN & Co., Alexandria.
or from the Company's Superintendent in Egypt,
F. G. DAVIDSON, Suez.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mounted Infantry.

The Mounted Infantry, whose present march from Cairo to Alexandria will prove memorable, is expected to reach Alexandria on Sunday next.

Release of Prisoner.

We hear that Hassan Bey Wassit, ex-Moudir of Girgeh, will be released from prison on Saturday, his health having suffered from his confinement. The edict authorising his release has already been issued.

Urbanora.

A new programme is announced for to night at the Urbanora cinematograph. Among the new films will be that representing the Siege of Port Arthur, which is said to be the longest film in existence.

Terrible Bathing Tragedy.

A terrible accident is reported from Talha. A little girl, while bathing, was carried away by the current. Her brother, a child of nine years of age, attempted to rescue her and was swept down the stream, and two men who plunged in a gallant attempt to save the children were also drowned.

Rubattino Steamer Delayed.

The Florio-Rubattino S.S. Bosforo left for Benghazi this morning to aid in the salvage of the S.S. Drepano, which has gone ashore in those parts, and therefore the Bosforo's departure of the 1st July for Brindisi, Bari, Ancona, and Venice has been postponed until her return.

Theft from Office.

The cashier of Messrs. B. Aghion, Adib-street, Alexandria, forgot to lock up a bag containing 300 sovereigns in the safe on Wednesday night and discovered yesterday that the bag was missing. After questioning the servants he called in the Mamour el-Kism and a search resulted in the discovery of the bag, which still contained £303, in the gas meter. One of the three Berberin had already taken his share of the swag (less three pounds) and all will shortly appear before the Parquet.

Maltese Benevolent Society.

A grand gala performance of the ever-popular "musical play" *The Geisha* will be given at the Alhambra Theatre on Wednesday next, 4th proxo., in aid of the funds of the Alexandria Maltese Benevolent Society. The performance will be under the distinguished patronage of Mr. E. B. Gould, H.B.M.'s Consul General, and H.E. the Governor has promised to honour it with his presence. We feel sure that the performance will be both a financial and artistic success. The Lombardo company has decidedly scored with the Italian version of Mr. Sidney Jones's pretty play, and the object for which this performance has been organised ought to prove an additional attraction. We may say that *The Geisha* will be produced this evening.

CORPORATION OF WESTERN EGYPT.

Mr. H. J. L. Beadnell, the Corporation of Western Egypt's manager in the Oases, in a note on land in Northern Kharga, says: The cultivable areas comprise alluvial-covered tracts of two distinct qualities: (1) first class heavy loam land; (2) lighter sandy land. Where these have been broken up and cultivated before—even so far back as Roman times—excellent crops can be raised the first year. A field of wheat raised on the corporation's property at El Der during the past winter was grown on soil which had lain fallow for at least one thousand five hundred years, and which was, up to the time of sowing, bare desert, absolutely devoid of vegetation of any kind. No manure whatever was used, owing to lack of transport at the time. The ground on which this crop was raised is typical of much of the land in this area, and is in no way a selected plot. The area—comprising some 4,000 acres—on which boring operations are now being carried out is, for the most part, covered with a thick deposit of alluvial sandy clay or loam, overlying porous sandstones; the conditions are, in fact, ideal for agriculture. The greater part of these lands has never before been under cultivation, and, being dry, hard and lacking in humus, will probably require on an average three years' cultivation to bring them into first-rate condition. "Our first season's operations," Mr. Beadnell goes on to say, "show, however, that good crops can be raised even from the first sowing, if the land is dressed with only a very moderate amount of farmyard manure. I have no hesitation in saying that, provided with a sufficient water supply for irrigation, these lands will, after two or three years' cultivation, grow crops of rice, barley, wheat, and probably cotton, equal to any in Egypt; and, with facilities for the transport of produce by railway to the Nile Valley, should be easily disposed of at remunerative figures. Land of similar quality in the Nile Valley is worth at the present time upwards of £70 an acre, and prices seem likely to rise still higher. There is every reason to suppose, therefore, that when the time comes for selling it will be easy to dispose of our best class of land at between £30 and £40 an acre, and that of lighter quality at about half that figure. The results obtained during the past year have confirmed my original opinion of the potential value of the lands of Northern Kharga from an agricultural point of view. I may mention, also, that a well known Anglo-Egyptian, who visited the Oasis last January, informed me that our first crops were much better than those he had obtained after three years' cultivation on lands similarly reclaimed in the Fayoum; that land he disposed of at £30 an acre and over, and it is now worth probably double that figure."

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

LOCAL RECIPIENTS.

(*Gazette's Special Service*)

LONDON, Friday, June 29.

Among the recipients of Birthday Honours are Lord Cromer, who has been appointed to the Order of Merit; and Mr. P. W. Machell and Lieut.-Col. Edgar Edwin Bernard, Financial Secretary to the Sudan Government, both of whom have been made C.M.G.'s.

LONDON, June 28.

King's Birthday Honours. Companions of the Order of St. Michael and St. George: Egypt, Captain Machell; Sudan, Colonel Bernard. (*Reuter*)

THE YEMEN REVOLT.

JEWISH REFUGEES AT SUEZ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suez, Thursday.

A considerable number of Jews are arriving at Suez weekly from Aden. These people are refugees from Sana and other Arabian towns, which they were compelled to abandon owing to the hardships and the revolt.

Some of them report that the insurgents are holding most of the positions, and are armed with the latest rifles.

FRONTIER COMMISSION.

The Frontier Commission has arrived at El Rafah, where its members will remain three days before leaving for El Arish. We hear that the maps drawn up by the surveyors are not likely to be completed before July 8.

AL AZHAR.

In consequence of recent incidents at Al Azhar, the following regulations will be strictly applied in the case of visitors to the University:

Every visitor must be furnished with a permit of entry which will be visaed at the office of a special official appointed to supervise all visits. A special entrance will be set apart for visitors, who will be accompanied by persons selected by the officials in charge and will not be permitted to visit the University on Fridays. On all other days of the week visits will be permitted between 9 a.m. and 12 noon and between 3 p.m. and 5 p.m. Cameras and sketch boards are strictly forbidden.

We should like to express our appreciation of these regulations and especially of the prohibition of kodaks and the like. Many of the stricter Moslems of the University have a strong aversion, based on Mohamed's prohibition of the representation of living beings, to being photographed or sketched by chance visitors, especially by ladies, and we consider that their conscientious objections deserve the respect of members of another faith.

BISHOP POTTER ON EGYPT.

It will be remembered that Bishop Potter, at the recent dinner of the Pilgrim Society in London, made the statement that "in the streets of Cairo the American Eagle held its tail between its legs."

Asked by an American reporter what he meant by that, he replied:

"I meant that the only time I ever saw our flag there was when it was used on posters in the street for advertising purposes."

Bishop and Mrs. Potter spent the winter in Egypt and they went as far up the Nile as the First Cataract. He said that in Nubia he had an opportunity to study the negro on his native heath. He said that in many of them mental progress never got beyond a certain point, but that there were others who were capable of great development intellectually.

"I found a great many changes on the face of Egypt since I visited that country 20 years ago," said the bishop, "but no change in the minds of the people. Lord Cromer said to me: 'You can change the face of the land by railroads and canals and irrigation, and you can lift physical conditions by better government, but you cannot change the mind of the Oriental in a quarter of a century. He will still think orientally.' This is a basic fact which we have to recognize in all our dealings with the Orientals."

SAN STEFANO CASINO.

The following is the menu of the dinner to be served to-morrow night on the occasion of the small dance:

Consommé double glace
Dorade de roche Siberienne
Baron d'agneau Chatelaine
Poularde Demi-Deuil
Légumes à l'Oriental
Caille de vigne rôtie sur canapé
Salade de Saison
Parfait Marie Brizard
Friandises assorties
Grand Dessert

MILITARY TAILORS.
EGYPTIAN ARMY OUTFITS A SPECIALITY.
RIDING BREECHES.
F. Phillips & Co.
LADIES' TAILORS.
(HIGH CLASS WORK ONLY)
CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

EXPIATION.

LAST ACT IN DENISHWAI DRAMA.

EXECUTION OF SENTENCES.

THE SCENE AT DENISHWAI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Tantah, Thursday.

I have spent the greater part of to-day at the village of Denishwai, where it was my lot to witness the carrying out of the death sentences passed on the four leaders of the attack on British officers and the flogging of seven others. As you know, eight of the prisoners were sentenced to fifty lashes, but it will be remembered that in my letter of yesterday I mentioned that Said Suleiman Khelralla (No. 15) had been seized with an epileptic fit, and it was certified by Dr. Nolan that the man was medically unfit to stand corporal punishment.

Arriving at Batanoun shortly before ten o'clock I went along the road which the officers concerned had traversed, but this time the usually quiet road was thronged with those who were on their way to see the sentences carried out. The distance is about eight miles and at frequent intervals one met ghaffirs, not asleep or conversing with the fellaheen, as is their wont, but erect and alert, saluting the officials who passed.

After crossing the Bagourieh Canal in a ferry I came across the troops who were to escort the prisoners to Denishwai later in the day. Next, Sersina was passed and the police outpost of Shohoda, full of shawishes charged with guarding those who were about to receive their sentences. The villagers appeared strangely inactive and curious, while groups of women were collected to watch those on their way to Denishwai passing by. Further along the road crowds were sheltering under the trees, talking no doubt of this dreadful affair and its consequences, and staring at the passers-by with great interest. The nearer one drew to Denishwai, the greater the numbers of onlookers, police and ghaffirs.

Presently, a black wooden scaffolding was sighted, the village of Denishwai was plainly discernible, and we knew that we were reaching the scene of the attack. Fellaheen were collected in immense groups at some distance from the scaffolding and mounted police were riding round every now and then to keep them away. But these crowds were not formed by the villagers of Denishwai but by the hundreds who had collected from many parts of Menoufieh, for the former were confined within the bounds of the village by a cordon of police.

The gallows and the stand to which those about to be flogged were to be tied were within a large area which was roped round. They were almost on the very scene of the attack made on the party of officers on the 13th inst. Outside this area was the tent for the prisoners and another for the preparation of the four dead bodies for burial. Mr. Machell was on the scene with Mahmoud Pacha Shoucri, Moudir of Menoufieh, and Mr. Moberley was directing the erection of the gallows and other details.

At one o'clock the prisoners arrived accompanied by police and the British troops. Chained, handcuffed, and bound to each other by connecting anklets, the four who were sentenced to death were seated on a cart preceded by mounted police with Egyptian foot police on either side, and next came the cart bearing the seven who were about to be flogged, while behind were several detachments of mounted British troops. The prisoners were escorted to the tent by Egyptian police, and the British troops formed a square round the area in which the punishment were to be given.

At half-past one Hassan Ali Mahfouz was summoned and was brought before the Moudir by an escort of police. His sentence was read out and he was bade to say his final prayer, whereupon he exclaimed in a loud voice, "There is but one God and Mohamed is his prophet;" he was then pinioned and taken to the scaffold. Before the noose was tightened round his neck he exclaimed, "May God ruin the houses of Mohamed Shedli (son of the omdeh), Mohamed Omar, and Ahmed Said," all of whom had given evidence against him. The trap door was opened, and the body fell through and hung until Ibrahim Hassan Assissi and Mohamed Mustapha Mahfouz had been flogged with fifty lashes previous to receiving one year's imprisonment. The flogging was received by all the seven prisoners with loud groans, and so severe was it, that Ibrahim Hassan Assissi exclaimed after three or four lashes that he would rather be hanged than flogged.

In such a manner the sentences were carried out; one man was hanged and left with his neck in the noose until two had been flogged, and then the next of the condemned suffered the extreme penalty. Every now and then a loud wail from the women came from the village, but save for this all was strangely quiet. It must be said that the four prisoners went to the scaffold expressing faith in their God and none offered the slightest resistance. The dreadful imprecation uttered by Hassan Mahfouz was the only remarkable occurrence.

A section of the native Press is loud in its attacks on Ibrahim Bey Helbawi, whom it accuses of a violent bias against the fellaheen brought up for trial in the Denishwai case. Why the Public Prosecutor should be criticised for having done his best for the prosecution, and for having made a very eloquent speech demanding the infliction of severe punishment on the guilty parties, we cannot understand. Counsel for the prosecution is entitled, and indeed bound, to make the very best of his case. Perhaps the fact that Ibrahim Bey Helbawi is of fellah origin and has in the past shown sympathy with part of the Nationalist programme has encouraged his critics to rebuke him for refusing to subordinate his conscience to his political and racial leanings.

NILE GAUGE READINGS.

Owing to the absence of our Cairo Correspondent at Denishwai we have been unable to publish the Nile gauge readings during the past week. They will be resumed on Monday next and will thereafter appear daily.

The following are the figures for the 26th inst.:

Khashm El Girba	11 m. 32 c.
Rosaires	13 8
Khartoum	11 16

On the 27th inst. the Assouan gauge registered 2 pics, 4 kirats; the Halfa gauge 1 m. 59; and Rodah Island 11 pics, 5 kirats.

TEACHING PROFESSION.

PROMISING CAREER FOR EGYPTIANS.

The following notice to holders of the Secondary Education Certificate has been issued by the Ministry of Education:—

The Khedivial Training College, 55 Darb el Gamamiz, Cairo, invites applications from students who have obtained the Secondary Education Certificate and are desirous of qualifying for the teaching profession.

The new course of training for teachers of English and subjects taught in English which it is proposed to institute in October next in connection with the above College will extend over two years, and will include a more advanced study of the Arabic and English languages and their literatures, mathematics, history, geography, etc., than that prescribed in the Secondary Course of Study, together with theoretical and practical instruction in the Science and Art of Teaching. The course of study will rank on the same level as the Courses of the other Higher Colleges (Medicine, Law and Engineering) under the Ministry of Education, and the students who pass the Final Examination of the College and serve satisfactorily for one year on probation as teachers under the Ministry of Education will receive a Diploma in Teaching, which will be recognised by Government in its regulations concerning pay and appointments as equivalent to the Diplomas of the other Higher Colleges.

Subject to satisfactory work and conduct, each student of the Class of the First Year in the College will receive a student's allowance of L.E. 3 per mensem, and each student of the Class of the Second Year a student's allowance of L.E. 4 per mensem.

The Ministry of Education hopes through the Course of Training which is about to be instituted to provide teachers qualified for appointment in Secondary as well as Primary Schools. With this object in view, every year at least two of the students who show most promise of developing into successful Headmasters and Secondary Teachers will be selected, subject to medical fitness, to continue their education and training, at the entire cost of Government, for a further period of two or three years in one of the best Training Colleges in England. On their return to Egypt, such students will be appointed on the permanent staff of the Ministry of Education, at an initial salary of L.E. 12 per mensem (Grade L.E. 12-16), and will subsequently receive preferential consideration in promotion to a higher rate of pay and in appointments as Headmaster, Secondary Teacher, etc.

The students who are not sent by Government to England for supplementary training on passing the Final Examination will be forthwith appointed as teachers on probation on the permanent staff of the Ministry of Education. During their year's service on probation, which is necessary to qualify for the Diploma, they will receive a provisional salary of L.E. 7 per mensem. On obtaining the Diploma, if accepted by the Medical Board, they will be confirmed in their appointment under Government and placed in the grade of L.E. 12-16, at an initial salary of L.E. 12 per mensem. Students who have obtained the Diploma in Teaching will be considered eligible for appointments as Headmaster, etc., even although owing to medical or other reasons they have not been sent by Government to England to supplement their training.

As regards subsequent professional prospects, it may be stated that the Headmastership of a Government Primary Scool at present generally carries with it a salary of L.E. 24-32 per mensem. Headmasters in Government Secondary Schools are paid at the rate of L.E. 600-800 per annum. In several both of the Primary and the Secondary Schools free residential quarters for the Headmaster are further provided. A number of grades of L.E. 16-20 have also been established for teachers in Primary Schools. Other opportunities of promotion are under consideration.

It may therefore be stated that the teaching profession, besides being highly honourable as contributing in an important degree to the development and progress of the country, now offers to the earnest Egyptian student and worker a remunerative and satisfactory career. The course of study in the Khedivial Training College can therefore be recommended with confidence.

Applicants for admission to the College must be of Egyptian nationality and must have obtained the Secondary Education Certificate with English as the principal language during the last four years. Such candidates as have not been in attendance at a Government School during the past school year must further produce a certificate of good character from some reliable person to whom they are personally known.

PAN-ISLAMISM.

MORE INTRIGUES AT STAMBOUL.

From a remarkable message sent from Constantinople by a correspondent of the "Telegraph" it appears that the Sultan's advisers who were responsible for the Tabah affair are now exercising their influence in other directions in support of the pan-Islamic movement.

These Arab Sheikhs, who, according to the correspondent, were entirely to blame for the recent frontier trouble, and not Izzet Pacha, represent tribes scattered about North Africa, and are always men of high religious standing. The result is that they are always well received at the Palace, and the Sultan, as Caliph, must pay some attention to their arguments. What their object is it is not quite clear, but it is apparently working in connection with the pan-Islamic movement, and for that reason alone is bound to get support from the Sultan. Some people who have tried to get at the bottom of the matter believe that it is really and truly the outcome of a coalition of the Arab tribes, to secure the Sultan's help, by using the pan-Islamic movement as an instrument, to bring about quarrels between the Powers at present interested in North Africa, and, in the resulting confusion, to set up an Arab State or confederacy, with a Caliph of their own. If this is true, it is plain that the first thing to happen would be that the Sultan would be brought into conflict with the Powers, and would finally get the worst of it. In the second place, once the Arab State was founded, their first objective would be to seize Mecca and the Hedjaz and Yemen provinces, in which they would be supported by the already rebellious tribes. Of course, it is most unlikely that they would ever come to that point, and only could do so in the event of their having succeeded in bringing about an open rupture between some of the European Powers.

I have all along spoken of the Sultan, because all these matters are worked direct from the Palace, the Porte being left entirely in ignorance until a difficulty arises, and then everything is laid on the shoulders of the Porte, which has to find some means of arranging the matter.

This Arab party has no connection with the Senoussi, who keep themselves apart from all others, and regard the Turks as heretics, and whose chief will never receive the Sultan's envoys, always moving off into the Desert when they appear—in fact, showing very plainly that they will have "no truck" with him at any price. The sheikhs' arguments with the Sultan are that they are simply acting in a defensive manner, to prevent the Empire from being encroached upon. They only urge the Sultan to occupy certain places, not with a view to the conquest of new territory, but because they are now unoccupied, and in order to prevent them being occupied by others. Thus the Sultan's action would only tend to preserve the status quo. With these wily arguments they have persuaded the Sultan to order expeditions into the hinterland of Tripoli, with the object of occupying several different places. They also intend making another attempt to advance in the direction of Soloum, which will bring them again into conflict with the English and Egyptians. The other places mentioned are Bilma and Moa, in the district of Kanem, and Barrowa and Jalo, S. of Barca. These will bring them into conflict with the French, who claim that they come under their sphere of influence. I believe they are not actually occupied by the French, but once or twice a year they are visited by dromedary patrolling parties to show the flag. Anyhow, the situation is interesting, and the developments require careful watching. Unfortunately, everything is kept so secret that it is impossible to obtain more than the barest outline. The installation of wireless telegraphy between Tripoli and Asia Minor is most significant, as now direct communication can be made between Constantinople and Tripoli.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The S.S. Persian (Westcott and Laurance Line) left Malta yesterday and is due here next Sunday with general cargo from Antwerp and London.

The Moss liner Rameses sailed yesterday afternoon from Malta, and is due here on Monday morning with passengers, mails, and general cargo.

The Moss liner Seti arrived at Liverpool yesterday morning.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(*Aujourd'hui à Midi et demie*)

Marché toujours calme avec des affaires très clairsemées; la réalisation de fin de mois, assez chargée, fait fléchir quelques valeurs; les privilégiées Tramways et la Banco di Roma sont seules en hausse.

L'Agricole est soutenue à 9 5/8.

La National Bank s'affaiblit de 1/8 à 25 3/8.

Les Tramways d'Alexandrie avancent de 1 franc à 195.

Les Obligations Crédit Foncier Egyptien restent à leurs cours précédents.

La Cassa di Sconto a donné lieu à quelques affaires; après avoir attaint 215 au cours de séance elle clôture à 214 1/2 en hausse de 1 fr. 50 sur hier.

La Delta Land resulte de 1/16 à 3 5/8 acheteurs.

Les Trust, les Estates et le Comptoir financier sont stationnaires.

La Banque d'Orient perd 0 fr. 25 à 132 1/2.

Les autres valeurs n'éprouvent aucun changement ou à peu près.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Mr. Langley, Inspector of the 1st Circle of Irrigation, has been appointed Inspector-General of Irrigation for Upper Egypt, with a salary of L.E. 1,400 per annum. Our hearty congratulations.

M. and Mme Lazzatto left the Savoy Hotel, London, last week, to sail for America.

Captain C. H. Palmer, 4th Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, left Alexandria for Port Said yesterday, to embark on the City of Athens for passage to Malta.

Yesterday, at the British Consulate, Alexandria, before Mr. E. B. Gould, I.S.O., Consul-General, the civil marriage of Mr. A. M. Tennant, of the Waterworks, and Miss Annie Bass took place, the contract being signed and witnessed by Miss Tennant, Mr. T. Bent, and Mr. R. Williams. The party afterwards proceeded to St. Mark's Church, where the religious ceremony took place, Rev. R. T. Rynd, B.A., officiating. In the church a good many members of the British community witnessed the interesting ceremony, after which the happy pair started through a shower of rose leaves and the blessings of their friends on their way to the hills of Syria for their honeymoon.

SPORT AND PLAY.

SKYE MEETING.

The July Skye Meeting of the Alexandria Sporting Club will take place on the 14th proxo. Entries will close at 4 p.m. on the 6th proxo, and will be published on the 9th proxo.

CRICKET.

B. T. C. v. MR. GRAVES' XI.

Played on Wednesday on the A. C. C. ground. The scratch XI. won the toss and after two wickets had fallen quickly R. B. Maclean hit up 37. Macaulay and Graves, both of whom had a little luck to start with, then added a hundred, Macaulay being sixth out for a very freely hit 89, which included two fives and sixteen fours. Dawson and Dealtry hit freely and the innings closed for 253. Blythman and Henley bowled well on the whole. The B.T.C. XI. started badly, losing Harrison at 5, but with three down for 79, Henley and Cheesman came to the rescue and scoring very freely, remained undefeated till stumps were drawn. Cheesman had some luck, but his innings was very creditable, and Henley, batting far more freely than usual, played very attractive cricket. Scores:—

MR. GRAVES' XI.

Mr. J. C. MacLaren, b. Harrison		4
" W. E. Peel, c. Harrison, b. Blythman		2
" P. P. Graves, c. Harrison, b. Blythman		43
" R. B. McLean, b. Blythman		37
" K. Macaulay, c. Hanley, b. Henley		89
" S. J. Dawson, c. Scarth, b. Henley		22
" F. de Rougemont, c. Hubble, b. Henley		8
" C. Dealtry, c. Scarth, b. Henley		25
" E. M. Tabor, b. Cheesman		12
" H. S. Job, c. Shepherd, b. Henley		0
" W. Lucas, not out		2
B. 8, l.b. 1		9
Total		253

B. T. C.

Mr. P. Harrison, b. Graves	5
" G. Cheesman, not out	53
" M. Blythman, b. MacLaren	4
" H. Hanley, c. Dawson, b. MacLaren	19
" E. Henley, not out	39
B. 5, l.b. 2, wides 3	10
Total for 3 wickets	130

Instrumental Concerts
Every Night
On the Verandah of the
Windsor Hotel.
ALEXANDRIA,
FROM 6 TO 12 P.M.
5 O'clock Tea Served on Verandah

EDEN PALACE HOTEL,
CAIRO.
NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. LIFT.
Special terms for officers & the Army of Occupation and Government Officials. 28-11-906

Hamburg & Anglo-American
NILE COMPANY.
River Transport of Goods between Alexandria and Cairo.
THREE SAILINGS A-WEEK.
Agents at Alexandria
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD.

Beck & Co's Pilsener Beer
BREMEN.
Obtainable from every Respectable Firm
IN CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA AND THE SUDAN.
Otherwise apply to
E. J. FLEURENT, Cairo. F. MICALLEF, Sole Agent, 11, Rue Midan, Alexandria.

LA POSTE DU CAIRE

D'un de nos confrères du Caire.

Le service le plus mal fait du pays et dont tout le monde ne cesse de se plaindre, c'est bien celui de la poste. Tous mes collègues ont présenté vainement la défense de la population contre les procédés déplorables de cette administration. A leurs protestations, je joins la mienne aujourd'hui, malgré la triste certitude que je ressens de prêcher... dans le désert.

Il n'est pire sourd que celui qui ne veut entendre. Ne trouvez-vous pas, amis lecteurs, que ce proverbe s'applique avec justesse à nos pouvoirs publics qui semblent se désintéresser complètement de toutes nos récriminations contre la poste!

Il serait temps enfin de faire cesser des abus dont la population est plus que lasse et que la presse a toujours vigoureusement blâmés.

Nos intérêts les plus sérieux sont compromis, nos affaires manquées, nos liens sociaux distendus, nos familles désunies, mille autres conséquences désastreuses résultent souvent de l'incurie de la poste. Je ne crois pas que nulle part au monde, elle soit aussi mal faite qu'au Caire. Tous les jours, il s'y passe de faits inouïs du genre de celui que je vais vous citer et dont je connais personnellement le témoin oculaire:

Quelqu'un va faire recommander une lettre pour un grand port de l'Afrique du Sud, port achiconnu, car les grands paquebots Marseille-Australie y font escale.

Ce port n'ayant pas d'homonyme, l'expéditeur avait supposé que son seul nom suffisait sur l'enveloppe avec la mention "Via Aden". Un élève de sixième en France aurait compris la chose, mais le petits employé de notre capitale dit au Monsieur ahuri: Oui, je sais c'est pour l'Allemagne!!! Quand et comment, pourra-t-on faire comprendre aux employés de la poste que les correspondances "via Aden" doivent être expédiées *au Sud* par Suez et celles via Alexandrie *au Nord*!

Je connais des personnes qui sont allées se plaindre du retard de leurs lettres pour le Sud-Africain à qui de droit, mais ce "qui de droit" n'a pas empêché que leurs correspondances adressées au Cap ou à Natal ne continuent à être expédiées d'abord en Europe, d'où elles sont ensuite renvoyées; ce qui fait qu'une lettre pour Mozambique ou Madagascar n'y parvient qu'après un voyage de *deux mois*. C'est incroyable, mais réel.

Les postes constituent en Egypte une source précieuse de revenus pour l'Etat, la plus riche de toutes peut être et ses recettes ont augmenté en remarquable proportion, ces dernières années. Cependant cette administration paye si peu, ou plutôt si mal, ses employés, qu'il serait exagéré de prétendre rencontrer parmi eux des connaissances géographiques assez étendues.

Mais ce n'est pas l'ignorance du personnel de notre poste qui adresse au Chine les plis à destination du Chili, qui cause le pire de nos ennuis. Personne n'a le droit de se plaindre du retard des lettres, *si elles finissent* tout de même par arriver.

Ce qui mécontente tout le monde, ce sont les lettres qui n'arrivent *jamais* à l'instar de ces rayons partis d'astres si éloignés qu'ils n'atteindront jamais notre astre terrestre. Voilà l'énigme que nous refusons d'admettre parce qu'inexplicable.

Comment comprendre en effet, qu'une missive expédiée du Caire au Caire ne parvienne jamais à son destinataire et que tel cas se reproduise tous les jours? Je ne parlerai pas des cartes postales qui tentent tout naturellement les amateurs collectionneurs; une belle carte est inévitablement destinée à être *égarée*, mais les lettres, la correspondance sérieuse, indispensable; ce dépôt sacré que nous confions au service des Postes, avec notre fortune, notre tranquillité, l'honneur de nos familles, notre existence même, quelles mesures prend cette administration pour nous en assurer la propriété et le secret?

N'est ce pas inadmissible que ce service continue à traiter le public d'une manière aussi indécente? La patience a des bornes et il y a longtemps que la notre est à bout. Si un commissionnaire à qui l'on confisit une lettre pour une maison quelconque de la ville avec paiement de sa course, ne remplissait pas fidèlement sa mission, on le ferait arrêter et condamner probablement, réprimander à coup sûr.

La Poste seule a donc le droit draconien de faire disparaître les correspondances qui lui sont confiées?

Poser la question, c'est la résoudre.

AVIS

D'ordre et pour compte de la Banque Nationale de Grèce nous faisons des avances en son nom, sur les actions de notre Etablissement sur la base de 100 Francs sur chaque action entièrement libérée et au taux d'intérêt de 5 % l'an.

Pour plus de détails s'adresser à nos Bureaux.

BANQUE D'ORIENT
SUCCURSALE D'ALEXANDRIE
(LA DIRECTION)

A'exandrie, le 25 Juin 1906. 28179-1

AVIS

Il est rappelé à MM. les porteurs d'Actions de la Banque d'Orient que le dernier versement de Frs. 90 par action est exigible le 30 du mois courant.

Les porteurs qui n'auraient pas effectué ledit versement de Frs. 90 le 17/30. Juin courant sont passibles d'un intérêt de 6 %.

Passé le 18/31 Août 1906 les actions en souffrance seront vendues sans préavis ou autres formalités, pour compte des retardataires par deux courtiers à la Bourse d'Athènes.

Alexandrie, le 25 Juin 1906. 28180-1

Circulaire H. De Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Jeudi 28 Juin 1906.

Le taux de l'escompte libre à Londres est toujours à 3 1/4 pour cent. Hier, le Consolidé anglais a clôturé en reprise de 3/8 à 88 1/4. L'Unifiée a d'autre part, haussé de 1/4 à 105. La National Bank est restée invariée à 25 5/8, de même que l'Agricole à 9 5/8, la Daira à 17 1/8 et la Delta Light à 12.

Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien a encore reculé de 2 francs à 767. La Banque d'Athènes s'est maintenue à 154.

* * *

Ici, nous avons eu, ce matin, un marché encore moins animé que celui d'hier, avec tendance à la faiblesse. Les affaires ont été très restreintes et les cours pratiqués ne présentent pas, en général, des différences notables sur ceux de la veille.

La National Bank s'est raffermie à 25 1/2-9/16. L'Agricole est restée à 9 11/16. La Banque d'Orient a progressé à 133. La Cassa di Sconto a fléchi à 207 l'action nouvelle.

Le Crédit Foncier a faibli à 766 et la Daira à 17. L'Improvements Corporation a été ramenée à 4 9/16-5/8. La Frigorifique a été demandée à 4 3/4. La part de fondateur Allotment a été offerte à 106-107. Les Jouissances Eau du Caire ont perdu 2 francs à 259-260.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Baehler ont débuté à 5 9/16 pour finir à 5 1/2.

* * *

Parmi les petites valeurs, les New Egyptian ont faibli à 28 sh. 9 et les Salt and Soda à 20 sh. 3.

* * *

La baisse, d'ailleurs peu importante, éprouvée ces jours derniers par les actions de la Delta Land Co. a été bruyamment attribuée à la perte du procès en préemption que la Société avait porté en appel au sujet d'un terrain acheté par elle près la gare de Bab-el-Louk.

Cette appréciation ne semble pas rationnelle; elle est, en outre, exagérée. Tout d'abord, l'arrêt de la Cour d'appel date du 14 Juin, et la baisse s'est produite bien après simplement par suite de l'état du marché. En second lieu, le terrain dont il s'agit n'avait pas une superficie de 6,000 mètres, ainsi qu'on l'a prétendu, mais bien de 4,000, et la Société n'a pas manqué sur la revente projetée un profit de £69,000, comme on l'a dit, mais tout au plus de £20,000.

* * *

Extrait d'une lettre de Londres, en date du 21 Juin, arrivée par le courrier d'hier soir:

"L'effet ordinaire qu'une amélioration des conditions monétaires exerce sur les fonds publics a été neutralisé jusqu'ici par l'émission du nouvel emprunt irlandais, qui, jouissant de la garantie de l'Angleterre, produisant un intérêt annuel de 2 3/4 pour cent et émis à 80 %, constitue un redoutable concurrent pour le Consolidé et ses acolytes. On a vendu ceux-ci pour faire dans les portefeuilles une place à celui-là. De là le tassement sensible du Consolidé à 88 7/16, du 3 % Local Loans à 98 1/2, de l'emprunt de guerre à 98 1/4 et du 3 pour cent.

Le Stock Exchange ne fait pas brillante figure. Envisageant avec pessimisme la situation intérieure de la Russie et affecté par la faiblesse de plus en plus prononcée des actions minières sud-africaines, il se réfugie dans l'abstention, se tient tout naturellement sur la défensive, non sans céder çà et là du terrain à la baisse.

* * *

On annonce que la Banque Impériale Ottomane se propose d'émettre, dans les premiers jours de Juillet prochain, une partie de l'emprunt de 2,500,000 livres turques gagé sur les excédents de recettes de la Dette publique, sur lequel elle a exercé une option en Avril dernier. Il en sera émis 75,000 obligations de 20 livres turques, le solde étant réservé à la disposition du gouvernement.

* * *

Carnet de l'actionnaire.

Un avis de l'Egyptian Hotels Co. informe qu'un dividende de 5% sur les actions privilégiées et de 17 1/2 pour cent sur les actions ordinaires de la Société pour l'exercice finissant le 30 Avril 1906 sera payé, à partir du lundi 2 Juillet prochain, à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank sur présentation du coupon No. 2.

— Les détenteurs d'obligations de la Société Anonyme des Presses Libres Egyptiennes sont prévenus que le paiement du coupon No. 21 (10 sh.) de la 1ère émission, du coupon No. 21 (10 sh.) de la 2me émission et du coupon No. 15 (10 sh.) de la 3me émission, sera effectué, à partir du 1er Juillet prochain, aux bureaux de MM. J. L. Menasce, Figlio et Co. à Alexandrie.

D'autre part, les porteurs d'obligations hypothécaires 4 1/2 pour cent de la même Société sont informés que le paiement du coupon No. 2 (9 sh.) sera effectué, à partir du 1er Juillet prochain, au mêmes bureaux.

Notice.

REQUIRED for the Sudan Telegraph Department 20 young Egyptian boys from those now just completing their Primary course to join the Telegraph School of that Department at Khartoum. Pay on joining the Telegraph School L.E. 3 and on passing out of it L.E. 5 per mensem.

Applications in applicants' own handwriting to be addressed

"Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Khartoum.

28169-6-2

Egyptian Trust and Investment, Ltd.

62, London Wall, London, E.C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, 62, London Wall, in the City of London on Thursday the 12th day of July 1906 at 12 o'clock noon, when the subjoined Resolution Nod. 1, which was duly passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 26th day of June 1906 will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that the subjoined Resolution Nod. 2 will be submitted at the said Meeting for consideration and, if thought fit, passing as an Extraordinary Resolution.

1. That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that George Thomas Broadbridge the Secretary of the Company be and he is hereby appointed Liquidator for the purpose of such winding up, at a fee of £210 and expenses.
2. That this Meeting sanctions and directs the division by the Liquidator in specie among the Members of the Egyptian Trust and Investment Limited of the 60,000 fully paid shares of £4 each in the Building Lands of Egypt to which the Egyptian Trust and Investment Ltd. is entitled under or by virtue of the Agreement dated the 2nd day of June 1906 and made between the Egyptian Trust and Investment Limited of the one part and the Building Lands of Egypt of the other part, and so that each member of the Egyptian Trust and Investment Limited shall be entitled to three shares in the Building Lands of Egypt credited as fully paid hereinafter called new shares for every complete lot of ten shares held by him in the Egyptian Trust and Investment Limited hereinafter called the old shares and so that for every old share held by him in the Egyptian Trust and Investment Limited not amounting to a complete lot of ten shares such member shall be entitled to one tenth of the net proceeds of sale of three new shares and the liquidator is hereby authorised to sell the surplus new shares after setting aside the number necessary to provide three new shares for each complete lot of ten old shares.

Dated this 29th day of June 1906.

By order of the Board,
GEO. T. BROADBRIDGE
Secretary.

28177-1

Alexandria Bonded Warehouse Company Limited.

SOCIETE DES ENTREPOTS D'ALEXANDRIE.

PREFERENCE SHARES 5 %. PAYMENT OF HALF YEARLY COUPON.

The Coupon N° 6 is payable at the rate of 2s. 6d. per share, at the offices of the Crédit Lyonnais, from the 30 h. June 1906. 28168-2-1

Egyptian State Railways.

NOTICE.

The Egyptian State Railways have the honour to inform the public that, commencing from the 1st of July, 1906, the following accelerated trains will run between Pont-Limoun and Matarieh and *vice versa* stopping only at Zeitoun and Helmieh:

		No. 79	No. 81	No. 83	No. 85	No. 87	No. 89
		1, 2 and 3 Class.					
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Pont-Limoun	dep.	6.45	7.45	8.15	1.15	7.15	7.45
Ezbet-el-Zeitoun	arr.	6.55	7.55	8.25	1.25	7.25	7.55
Helmieh	"	6.58	7.58	8.28	1.28	7.28	7.58
Matarieh	"	7.—	8.—	8.30	1.30	7.30	8.—
		No. 80	No. 82	No. 84	No. 86	No. 88	No. 90
		1, 2 and 3 Class.					
		a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Matarieh	dep.	7.34	8. 9	8.39	2. 9	7.39	8. 9
Helmieh	"	7.37	8.12	8.42	2.12	7.42	8.12
Ezbet-el-Zeitoun	"	7.40	8.15	8.45	2.15	7.45	8.15
Pont-Limoun	arr.	7.50	8.25	8.55	2.25	7.55	8.25

J. H. L'E. JOHNSTONE,
General Manager.

Cairo, 21st June, 1906. 28161-2-2

Municipalite d'Alexandrie.

AVIS

La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux de macadamisage de la Place de l'Eglise San Stefano.

Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 25 (vingt cinq).

Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi, les jours fériés exceptés.

Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 10 Juillet prochain.

Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Délégation le même jour à 5 h. p.m.

L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Soumission pour travaux de macadamisage de la place de l'Eglise San Stefano.

Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 10 Juillet prochain à midi.

Toute offre qui ne remplit pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Le Vice-Président
DOCTEUR SCHIESS.

Alexandrie, le 28 juin 1906. 28174-3-1

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien

AVIS

L'administration des Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public qu'à partir du 1er Juillet prochain des bureaux télégraphiques seront ouverts aux stations de Cleilah, Sentimay, El Lebba et Hawaber, relevant de l'"Egyptian Delta Light Railways," pour l'échange des télégrammes en langue arabe.

L'horaire de ces bureaux sera de:
7h. 30 a.m. à 1h. p.m.
et de 3h. p.m. à 7h 30 p.m.

Le Caire, le 27 Juin 1906. 28173-2-1

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

CONTRATS

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m.

Cotons F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juil. 19 9/16 à —/— ; plus bas pour juil. 19 5/16 à —/—.

Graines de coton

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juil. P.T. 68 —/— à —/—: plus bas pour juil. 67 35/40 à —/—.

Remarques
(De midi à 1h. p.m.)

Cotons.—Vers la fin, le marché s'est calmé une seconde fois et la clôture a eu lieu au plus bas.

Peu d'affaires sur le juillet. Le novembre par contre reste soutenu et en bonne tendance.

Graines de coton.—Marché inactif mais prix soutenus.

Fèves.—Sans affaires et cours en baisse.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 27 juin 1906.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 10h. 15 a.m.)

Tal.	19 1/4	Livraison	Juillet
"	19 9/16	"	Août
"	16 3/4	"	Novembre
"	16 5/8	"	Janvier

Marché steady

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars —

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 1h. p.m.)

Tal.	19 1/32	Livraison	Juillet
"	19 5/16	"	Août
"	16 25/32	"	Novembre
"	16 5/8	"	Janvier

Marché quiet

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

29 juin 1906.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Cotons. — Clôture du marché du 28 juin: Calme.

REUR I É

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Sans changement

HAUTE-EGYPTE-ET FATOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good: Sans changement

ABBASSI

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Sans changement

JOANNOVICH

Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra: Sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons: Lourd.

Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars — contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 1016

Graines de coton.—En baisse

	Disponible	Ticket
Mit-Afifi	66½	Rien
Haute-Egypte	65½	Rien

Blé.—Fermes

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —

" *Béhéra*: " " " 105 à 110

Fèves.—Marché nul

Saïdi: disponible: —

Fayoum: disponible: —

Qualité Saïdi Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 125

Lentilles.—Soutenues

Disponible: Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 105 à 125

Orges.—Sans changement

" Cond. Saha P.T. 67 à 71

Maïs.—Sans changement

Disponible: Rien.

" Cond Saha P.T. 80 à 85

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

COTON
C.M.B.
(BASSE-EGYPTE)

	Province Béhéra		
Damanhour	— —	De P.T.	227½ à 287½
	Province Garbieh		
Kafr-Zayat	— —	De P.T.	292½ à 395
Tantah	— —	" "	287½ " 390

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION:	DISPONIBLE	TICKET
Graines de coton Afifi	P.T. 66½	à P.T. —
" Haute-Egypte	" 65½	" " —
Blé Saïdi	" — —	" " —
Fèves Saïdi	" — —	" " —
" Fayoum	" — —	" " —

ARRIVAGES

du vendredi 29 juin 1906

Documents de l'"Alexandria General Produce Association."

	CHEMINS DE FER	BARQUES
Cotons	S/B	—
Graines de coton	sacs 250	—
Blés Saïdi	" —	—
" Béhéra	" 159	—
Fèves Saïdi	" —	339
" Béhéra	" —	—
Orge	" —	—
Maïs	" —	—
Lentilles	" 19	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5,870,825

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 3,556,962

Contre même jour en 1905:

	BARQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER	
Coton	S/B	212
Graines de coton	sacs	2037
Blés Saïdi	"	—
" Béhéra	"	185
Fèves Saïdi	"	731
" Béhéra	"	—
Orge	"	—
Maïs	"	—
Lentilles	"	—

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,199,801

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 3,476,529

CONTRATS (11 h.55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre	Tal.	16 3/4	à —
Janvier	"	16 5/8	" —
March	"	16 27/32	" —
Juillet	"	19 1/8	" —
Août	"	19 1/32	" —

Graines de coton

Nov.-Déc.-Jan.	P.T.	62 30/40	à —
Juillet	"	67 15/40	" —
Août	"	68 —	" —

Fèves Saïdi

Septem-Octobre P.T. 118 — à —

REMARQUES

Cotons: Récolte Actuelle.—Le juillet s'ouvert calme pour faiblir ensuite rapidement. Premier cours 19 1/4. Acheteurs manquent. Novembre est calme aussi.

Graines de coton: Récolte actuelle. — Négligées. Premier cours juillet P.T. 67 15/40.

Fèves Saïdi: Nouvelle Récolte: Sans affaires.

Exterieur

Dépêches particulières du 28 juin 1906

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton: Etat du Marché.—En hausse

Disp.—10 3/8 (sans changement)

Futurs juin: 10 12/64 (13/64 de hausse)

LIVERPOOL

Graines de coton.—Soutenues

Fèves.—Néant

HULL

Graines de coton.—Calme

Fèves.—Marché nul

LONDRES

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

COTON AMERICAIN

LIVERPOOL

Futurs juil. août: 5.76 (2 points de baisse)
" oct. nov.: 5.56 (1 point de hausse)
Disponible: 6.15 (4 points de hausse)

NEW-YORK:

Middling Upland: 10.80
Futurs juil.: 10.14 (4 points de baisse)
" oct.: 10.26 (9 points de baisse)
Arrivages du jour, balles 4,000
Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 9,000.

DERNIERE HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 1h. p.m.)
Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre	Tal.	16 3/4	à — 25/32
Janvier	"	16 5/8	" —
Mars	"	16 27/32	" —
Juillet	"	19 —	" — 1/32
Août	"	19 9/32	" — 5/16

Graines de coton

Nov.-Déc.-Jan.	P.T.	62 3/4	à —
Juillet	"	66 25/40	" — 3/4
Août	"	67 15/40	" —

Fèves Saïdi

Septembre-Oct. P.T. 117 à 120

Municipalité d'Alexandrie

SERVICE DES RECETTES

Le Président de la Commission Municipale a l'honneur de prévenir Messieurs les propriétaires d'immeubles bâtis que, en exécution du Décret du 13 Mars 1884, les élections des membres appelés à former les Commissions d'évaluations et le Conseil de Révision, auront lieu de 10 h. du matin à 4 h. du soir aux endroits et aux jours indiqués ci-après, pour chaque kism, dans les formes établies par les règlements.

La durée du mandat des membres des Commissions d'évaluations et du Conseil de révision fixée à deux années par l'art. 6 du Décret, commencera le 1er Août 1906.

Nul ne peut être électeur et n'est éligible que dans le quartier où il est propriétaire.

Chaque électeur doit élire douze propriétaires à son choix sans distinction de nationalité.

Alexandrie, 25 Juin 1906.

Le Président de la Commission,
MOUSTAPHA IBADI

Dates des Elections	Endroit où les Elections auront lieu	KISM	QUARTIERS
Jeudi 28 Juin	Caracol Douane	Douane	Sayala, Haggari, Sayadin, Ras-el-Tin, Arsenal, Chimirli, Hart-el-Nahle, Zawit-el-Aarag, Rakchi, Balactaria, etc.
samedi 30 Juin	" Manchia	Manchia	Place des Consuls, rue des Sœurs, Midan, rue Neuve, el Magarba, Anastasi, etc.
Mardi 3 Juillet	" Minet-el-Bassal	Labbane	Place Ste Catherine, Abou-el-Darda, Place de la Paille, Kom-el-Nadoura, Ibrahim 1er, El-Menayan, Bab Sidra el Gouani, etc.
Jeudi 5 Juillet	" Minet-el-Bassal	Minet-el-Bassal	Minet-el-Bassal, Kom-el-Chogafa, El Barrani, Kafr Achri, Gabbary jusqu'au Mex, etc.
Samedi 7 Juillet	" l'Attarine	Attarine	Porte Rosette, Chérif Pacha, Attarine, Missalla, Kom-el-Dick, rue d'Allemagne, etc.
Mardi 7 Juillet	" Karmous	Karmous	Porte Omar Pacha, Bab Sidra el Barrani, El Toufgueuh, Karmous, Ghet-el-Enab, etc.
Jeudi 12 Juillet	" Moharrem Bey	Moharrem Bey	Bab-el-Guedid, Paoualino, Ragheb Pacha, Moharrem Bey, Hadara, Lombroso, Ibrahimieh, Lazaret, Sidi Gaber, etc.
Samedi 14 Juillet	" Ramleh	Ramleh	Abou-el-Nawatir, Zabrieh, toutes les stations de Ramleh, etc., etc.

28151-6-2

SHARE LIST

ISSUED BY THE "ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE"

Clôture d'aujourd'hui à 12h.30 p.m.

Agric. Bank of Egypt	Lst.	9	à	—	21/32
Nat. Bank of Egypt	"	25	"	—	½
Ramleh Railway	"	6	½	" —	½
Egyptian Delta Rail. way	"	11	¼	" —	—
Tram. d'Alexandrie...	Fcs.	195	¼	" —	—
" div.	"	360	"	—	361 —
Alexandria Water	Lst.	14	—	" —	—
Raux du Caire	Fcs.	121	—	" —	—
" Jouissance	"	259	—	" —	—
Daira Sanieh	Lst.	16	¼	" —	—
Béhéra	Lst.	36	—	" —	¼
Bourse Khédiviale	Lst.	26	/	" —	—
Egyptian Markets	"				
Anglo-Egyptian Spinning	"	—	½	" —	V.
Bière d'Alex.	Priv. Fcs.	300	—	" —	—
" Div.	"	120	—	" —	—
" du Caire	Priv. "	120	—	" —	—
" Div.	"	62	—	" —	—
Egypt Cotton Mills	Lst.	5/9	—	" 6	—
" Salt & Soda	"	20/	—	" —	—
Pressage	"	—	—	" —	—
Presses Libres	"	—	—	" —	—
Oblig. Crédit Foncier Egyptien 3 % 1886	Fcs.	325	½	" —	—
" 1903	"	271	¼	" —	—
Lots Turcs	"	145	—	" —	—
Banque Nationale de Grèce	"	—	—	" —	—
Cassa di Sconto	Fcs.	214	—	" —	—
" Nouv.	"	207	—	" —	—
Anglo-American Nile	Lst.	5	½	" —	—
Banque d'Athènes	Fcs.	154	—	" —	—
Deferred Delta	Lst.	12	½	" —	—
Nungovich Hotels	"	15	⅛	" —	¼
Delta Land	"	3	½	" —	—
Nile Land	"	13	½	" —	—
Sucreries et Raffinerie d'Egypte	Fcs.	21	½	" 25	—
Khedivial Mail Pref.	Lst.	4	¼	" —	—
" Ord.	"	31/10	½	" —	—
Egyptian Invest. & Agency Ld.	"	1	½	" —	9/32
Land Bank	"	8	½	" —	⅛
" Nouv.	"	—	—	" —	—
Land Investment	"	1	½	" —	—
Trust	"	1	½	" —	17/32
Estates	"	1	¼	" —	V.
Splendid Hotels	"	3	½	" —	—
Chaik Padi	Fcs.	112	—	" —	—
Entreprises Urbaines Lst.		6	⅛	" —	3/32
Comptoir Financier	"	6	⅛	" 5	27/32
" parts de fondateurs	"	10	—	" —	—
Building Lands	"	5	½	" —	⅛
Delta and Upper Egypt	"	4	—	" —	—
Union Fonc. d'Egypte	"	6	⅛	" —	—
Bank of Abyssinia	"	—	—	" —	—
Crédit Franco-Egyptien	"	5	9/32	" —	⅛
Société Electrique de la Basse Egypte	"	—	½	" —	—
Banco di Roma	Fcs.	110	½	" —	—
Banque d'Orient	"	132	½	" —	—

SHARES NOT QUOTED IN ABOVE LIST.

Corp. of Western Egypt	£	1	5/32	@ 7	—
New Egyptian Co.	"	29/6	ex	" —	—
Land and General Trust	"	1	⅛	" —	—
Wardan Estate Co.	"	6	—	" —	—
" Fondateur	"	7	—	" —	—
Land Allotment Co.	"	3	½	" —	—
" Fondateur	P.T.	115	—	" —	—
Cimenta d'Egypte	Fcs.	69	—	" —	—
Egyptian Hotels	£	5	½	" —	—
Upper Egypt Hotels	"	4	½	" —	—
National Hotels	"	3	½	" —	—
" Fondateur	P.T.	50	—	" —	—
Manzaleh Canal Co.	Lst.	4	½	" —	—
" Fondateur	P.T.	120	—	" —	—
Agr. Indus. d'Egypte	Fcs.	—	—	" —	—
Improvements Corpor.	£	4	½	" —	—
Port-Said Salt Associat.	Shg.	13/3	ex	" —	—
Estates Fondateur	"	10	—	" —	—

ASSOCIATION
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(Service spécial)
DÉPÊCHE D'OUVERTURE
LIVERPOOL, 10h. a.m

Américain

Futurs: juil. août: 5.74
" oct.-nov.: —

Seconde Dépêche, 10h.5 a.m.

Futurs: juil août: 5.74
" oct.-nov.: 5.54

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIA.

DISAFFECTION OF GUARDS REGIMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.

A sensation has been caused here by the Tsar having reprimanded General Gadon, commander of the famous Preobrajensky regiment, for failing to maintain discipline. This confirms the reports of the disaffection of the Guards Regiment. The first battalion has been ordered to a remote district in Novgorod, where the first batch of Japanese prisoners were sent. *(Reuter)*

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.

Martial law has been proclaimed in several districts in Russia, notably in the south, where agrarian disorders are increasing. *(Reuter)*

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.

A battalion of the Preobrajensky regiment will be sent to a village in the Novgorod province owing to insubordination. *(Havas)*

NATAL REBELLION.

CHARGE BY REBELS.

DURBAN, June 28.

During a reconnaissance in the Mapumulo district a large force of Natalians encountered the rebels, who boldly charged despite artillery and Maxim fire; two kopjes were taken and sixty rebels killed, but the force retired on a thousand rebels endeavouring to outflank them. *(Reuter)*

ABYSSINIA.

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, June 28.

Great Britain, France, and Italy have come to an agreement on the main points regarding Abyssinia. The maintenance of the status quo and the open door have been assured. *(Reuter)*

EDUCATION BILL.

CLAUSE 4.

LONDON, June 28.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The closure has been applied to Clause 4 of the Education Bill and adopted by 415 votes to 138. *(Reuter)*

LONDON, June 28.

Clause No. 4 of the Education Bill admittedly favours Catholics and Jews, and therefore Churchmen are particularly resentful. *(R.)*

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

TRAFFIC DELAYED.

LONDON, June 28.

The traffic on the Manchester Ship Canal has been delayed a week owing to an accident to a lock. *(Reuter)*

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 28.

Earthquake shocks have been felt in Devon, Cornwall, Bristol, and Birmingham, but were slight. *(Reuter)*

THE MILLIONAIRE MURDERER.

MRS. THAW NOT ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, June 28.

Mrs. Thaw has not been arrested. She visited her husband in prison, where the meeting was most affectionate. Eminent lawyers have been engaged to save Mr. Thaw, who is reported sane by alienists. *(Reuter)*

DREYFUS'S INNOCENCE ESTABLISHED.

PARIS, June 28.

The Procurator General has concluded that Dreyfus is innocent. *(Havas)*

Contract and Tenders.

For the Tenancy of the Beer Canteen, Grocery, Bar and Coffee shop of the troops stationed at the Citadel, Cairo.

The Commandant, Citadel, Cairo, is prepared to received tender for this service by 10 a.m., on Saturday, the 14th July, 1906.

Conditions of Tenancy can be obtained on application in person to the Commandant, Citadel, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 12 noon, daily. 28178 6 1

THE MAKING OF MODERN EGYPT.

(FROM THE "SPECTATOR.")

Modern Egypt has been fortunate in her historians. Instead of falling a prey to the wandering journalist or the armchair critic at home, she has had her history told by the men who helped to make it,—Lord Milner, the late Sir Clinton Dawkins and Sir Eldon Gorst, and now Sir Auckland Colvin, who played a large part at the most critical time in her fortunes. Lord Milner's work was not a consecutive history, but a series of brilliant essays on the main Egyptian problems. Sir Auckland Colvin aims at following closely the order of events,—"to tell, in popular terms, the story of the making of modern Egypt under British influence, from its ill-omened commencement, and throughout its early years of difficulty, doubting and disasters, to the triumphant close of the prolonged crisis." The nineteenth century in Egypt was a period of violent changes. The country, which had slumbered more or less since the Roman conquest, found itself suddenly drawn into the maelstrom of world-politics. That barbarian of genius, Mohamed Aly, made of it a quasi-independent principality. Abbas and Said, his successors, were commonplace folk, but with Ismail commenced a saturnalia of extravagance. He found the public Debt four millions sterling. After sixteen years of recklessness he left it at one hundred millions, and of his loans, so low had the credit of the country sunk, the net product barely amounted to half the liability. Bankruptcy was in the air, and with this danger came Arabi's rebellion. When Britain, after restoring order, commuted Arabi's death sentence to banishment, and thereby fatally weakened the Khedive's prestige, she took unwittingly a step which made impossible her retirement from the country. Henceforth her bayonet must guarantee order, and her hands make straight the tangle.

Britain's task in Egypt falls under three heads,—the fight for solvency, the fight against the Mahdi and his successors for the security of the Nile, and the fight against internationalism. And the settlement of these problems falls under three main epochs financially. The first was from 1883 to 1889, when solvency was the only aim of the Administration. From 1889 to 1895 economy was still the main consideration, but much was done in the way of remitting the more burdensome taxes. After 1896 came the period of construction, when Egypt with a full Treasury could devote herself to reproductive expenditure, to making dams and building railways, and to revising her whole economic position. The first epoch was the period of trial, and it, too, has three distinct phases. The first was the time of Lord Dufferin's Mission, when hopes were still high, and the rottenness of the fabric had not been realised. The second began with Sir Evelyn Baring's arrival in 1883, and included the Gordon episode, the London Convention, and the International Settlement of 1885. It was a time when the most courageous might well despair of any good issue from such a chaos of perplexities. From 1885 to 1889 things were bad enough, but the course had been determined, and it was possible for the watcher to see light behind the storm-clouds. Sir Auckland Colvin is at his best in his narrative of these tangled years. He shows a scrupulous fairness towards men and institutions he is not in sympathy with. Nothing could be better, for example, than his sketches of the chief Egyptian statesmen—Nubar, Riaz, and the rest—or his summary of the work of the Caisse. That Cerberus "is still to be found at his old post. But his teeth are drawn, his eyes are dim, his hearing is dull, and his limbs palsied. In a few years, when he dies, as he is doomed to die, of natural decay, the verdict on him will be that he was a faithful watch-dog in his youth, a dog-in-the-manger in later life, and in his closing years superfluous." He shows, too, the radical hopelessness of Gordon's scheme for the evacuation of the Sudan, in estimating which we are too prone to forget that Gordon wholly omitted one factor from his calculations,—the power of the Mahdi, which he only realised with the approach of death.

The second period was a time of prosaic hard work, during which Britain was fortunately concerned with other things, and left Egypt in the hands of the one man who understood her. But with the third période comes the era of expansion when the seed sown so laboriously begins to bear fruit. That fiscal emancipation must precede administrative improvement was the first article of Lord Cromer's creed. The departments had to wait until the taxpayer had been relieved of the worst of his burdens. Lord Cromer's work is a fine example of the truth of the proverb, *festina lente*. Between the years 1883 and 1899 he had the most heart-breaking task which has, perhaps, ever fallen to the lot of a British statesman. A weaker man would have broken down under the strain, a less wise man would have tried heroic remedies and forced the pace. But Lord Cromer never swerved either from his optimism or his patience, and the man who has faith in Time is rarely betrayed. The whole burden was on his shoulders, for the interventions of British Cabinets were generally ill inspired, as in the extraordinary Drummond Wolff Mission. In Sir Auckland Colvin's pages may be read the tale of the progress first to solvency and then to prosperity, of the slow reconquest of the Sudan, and of the gradual loosening of the shackles of internationalism which culminated in the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904. The doom of internationalism was sounded when the Caisse, upheld by the Mixed Tribunals, refused to advance part of the cost of the Omdurman Campaign, and the British Government provided the money. "The British Treasury does not part with public funds without some prospect of compensation." With the 1904 Agreement, Lord Cromer's stewardship was justified of its works. The history of Egypt and of the Sudan takes on a new character. The plateau has been reached, and progress is a smooth and rapid advance across a level country instead of the laborious struggle up the steeps. Of the man to whom this unparalleled result is due Sir Auckland Colvin has written in eloquent words. "He deserved success, and had achieved it; his name passes henceforth into that bright roll of his countrymen which derives its lustre in Eastern history, not from wars or bloodshed, but from a higher and more noble title; from benefits conferred and contentment assured to alien peoples, through wise administration and the fruitful arts of peace."

Sir Auckland Colvin's work should take rank as the standard history of our labours in Egypt. Apart from his skilful arrangement of a large mass of materials, and the accuracy and lucidity of his exposition of intricate questions, it deserves to be read for its literary charm. Few men who have spent their lives in administration, more especially in financial administration, have attained to so admirable a style. Every chapter is enlivened with wit and picturesqueness of phrase, and he has a happy gift of classical reminiscence. He is as much alive to the romance of Egypt as the peripatetic French novelist who sees no other side. Among pages of grave politics it is pleasant to find such a sketch as that of old Zebehr, the slave-dealer, whom Gordon asked for as his colleague:—

"As we leave behind us the darkness of those evil years, we take away, as a last impression, this pleasing pastoral picture of Zebehr, retired perforce from the busy cares of man-hunting, and spending the evening of his days in the fruitful sunshine of official favour; his sword turned into a pruning-hook, and his later years employed as Candide would have had him employ them. We are reminded of that other gentle recluse at Edmonton: 'My name is Retired Leisure; I am to be met in trim gardens; I grow into gentility perceptibly.'"

LORD MILNER HONOURED.

At the Oxford Commemoration held in the Sheldonian Theatre in the historic City last week the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon Lord Milner.

His lordship was presented by Dr. Goudy, Regius Professor of Civil Law, as a true type and representative of Oxford culture. Having received his school education partly in Germany, he came to Oxford for his academic training, and obtained there the highest honours in the School of Literæ Humaniores. In 1897 he was chosen to be Governor of Cape Colony, at a time of great unrest in South Africa. For his great services to the State he had been rewarded by a peerage and other well merited honours. However opinions might differ as to the policy of the late war, no one could deny Lord Milner's strenuous and devoted labours on behalf of his country. He did not lose courage in the dark hours of adversity, and set an example to all his subordinates of unremitting attention to duty. Finally Lord Milner had not been unmindful of the muses, having written, among others, a valuable work on "England in Egypt."

Others receiving this honour were the Chinese Minister, Wang Tah-Sieh; the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Secretary for War, Mr. Haldane; Sir Horace Plunkett, and Sir John Madden, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Victoria.

EMPIRE DAY RECOGNITION.

THE SUCCESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

It is stated by the Earl of Meath that the success which attended the Empire-Day movement this year was far greater than even its most sanguine supporters ever expected. Some four millions of children have come under the influence of the movement, and an equal number of adults took part throughout the British dominions, actively or as spectators, in the demonstrations.

The Union Jack is the national flag, and the Earl contends that as the reminder of civic responsibility it should occupy a prominent position within and without every school-house. In the United States and in our Colonies the flag is provided by the education authority, but as this is not the case in the Mother-country the Earl of Meath expresses the hope that the public will either by individual effort or by organized subscription raise funds in each parish sufficient to provide the local schools with a suitable flagstaff and large-sized Union Jack.

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NEWS IN TIME OF WAR.

SUGGESTED LEGISLATION.

A conference of newspaper proprietors, called for the purpose of considering the question of the regulation of the publication of news in time of war, was held last week at the Royal United Service Institution, Mr. A. F. Walter, of the "Times," presiding.

The chairman said the purpose of the meeting was to consider the question of controlling or restricting the publication of news during a state of war between England and any other Great Power. The main question was as to whether they were prepared to submit to a certain amount of control. In theory they were all for the country first and for their own private interests afterwards. In practice, it might easily happen that whether by inadvertence, or by too much zeal, or by error of judgment, any one of them might do immense harm to the cause of the country and the Empire by the publication of news useful to the enemy. The concealment of important facts was, speaking generally, a policy of great advantage to our Japanese allies in the war with Russia, and in one instance was attended by consequences of the gravest moment. He was personally in favour of the proposed legislation provided that it went no further than their consent gave, and that its terms were clear and satisfactory.

Mr. Clifford explained that last November a letter of private inquiry was sent out to some 200 leading editors and proprietors. That letter was issued with the knowledge and consent, if not with the full approval, of the Committee of Imperial Defence. The Government considered that legislation was important, if only from the naval point of view.

He moved a resolution approving of the action taken by the Newspaper Society in appointing a Committee to confer with the Committee of Imperial Defence, and fully endorsing the principle accepted by the sub-committee regarding the legislation, dealing with the dissemination of news in war time, and authorising the Newspaper Society to consider any Bill that might be drafted on the subject.

Mr. J. S. R. Phillips, in seconding, said that if he were a general in an army he should like to shoot all the newspaper men at the outset of a war, and he should have them done with one enemy, frequently the more serious.

Mr. Fabian Ware suggested that the proposed draft Bill should be submitted to a private conference before being submitted to the Government. He moved an amendment deleting the words "endorses the principles accepted by the sub-committee," and substituting "in regard to the principles that should govern the legislation."

Mr. Robert Donald seconded, and feared that under the resolution the newspapers would be cramped too much.

Mr. C. Arthur Pearson thought that the proposed exceptions were altogether too drastic.

Mr. Toulmin, M.P., declared that there was no intention to render the Act operative except in certain circumstances.

Other members wanted to know more about the Bill before committing themselves to the general principles.

The resolution as amended was finally adopted.

GREECE AND ROUMANIA.

The cessation of diplomatic relations between Greece and Roumania is now unfortunately definite. A White Book has just been published at Athens which shows that the Greek Government did all in its power to remain on good terms with Roumania, but that it constantly met with a spirit of intolerance on the part of Bucharest. Mr. Skouzes has explained in the Chamber the steps taken in the matter. Roumania refused to enter into direct negotiations, and also to discuss the question at St. Petersburg. Greece then offered to submit the question to the Peace Tribunal at The Hague, but the Bucharest Cabinet would not hear of it. On the contrary, it took steps to bring about a rupture, and did nothing to prevent the assaults which frequently took place on Greek subjects in Roumania. Moreover, the Parliament decided to impose heavy taxes on the subjects of those States which have no treaties of commerce with Roumania, a measure which was directly aimed at the Greek merchants settled in the country. The natural result of these injurious attacks was that negotiations were broken off, and it is difficult to understand why Roumania, which under the rule of King Charles has always hitherto acted so wisely, should have deliberately taken up an attitude hostile to Greece over such a trumpery affair as that of the Kutzo-Vlachs. The two little kingdoms are the only make-weight of the Slavs in the Balkans, and they ought to stand shoulder to shoulder and not in opposition, a state of things which can only result in advantage to their opponents. ("Globe.")

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

June.
Fri. 29 — San Stefano Casino. Children's Ball 5.
Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6—12 daily. (Sundays 11—1 also).
Masserini's Menagerie. Behind G.P.O. 9.
Alhambra. Italian operetta company in *The Geisha*. 9.
Mex Casino and Restaurant on Syren Island. Concert daily by Roumanian orchestra. (Tel. No. 940.)
Sat. 30 — Mustapha Range. B.R.C. (Alex.) Practice 2.30.
Union Artistique Française. Musical and Dramatic Entertainment. 9.15.
San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10.

July.
Sun. 1 — San Stefano Casino. Concert. 10.30 and 4.30.
Wed. 4 — Khedivial Yacht Club. Regatta.
Alhambra. *The Geisha*, in aid of Maltese Benevolent Society. 9.
Sat. 14 — A.S.C. grounds. Skye Meeting. 3.30.

CAIRO.

June.
Fri. 29 — Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band.
Ezbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30.
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30.
New Théatre Abbas. Italian opera company. 9.
Sat. 30 — State Railway Institute. Concert. 9.

July.
Sun. 1 — Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
Tues. 3 — Ezbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.

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Lounge Suits,
Breeches, &c.

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The best makes only in Hosiery and Underclothing, Panamas, Straw, Felt, Double Felt Hats, Cork and Pith Helmets, Caps, Tarbouches.

Travelling Requisites.

Solid Leather Overland Trunks, compressed cane, Gladstone and Kit Bags, Suit Cases, Rugs, &c.

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Davies Bryan & Co.

Cairo & Alexandria.

1-4-906

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, June 28, 12.50 p.m.

Sales of the day	bales 6,000
Of which Egyptian	" 100
American new maize, Spot per dental	4/11½
Amer. futures (July-August)	5.80
" " (Nov.-Dec.)	5.56
American middling	6.15
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (June)	10 14/64
" " " (July)	9 62/64
" " " (Aug.)	9 51/64
" " " (Nov.)	8 45/64
Egypt. Brown fair (per lb. d.)	8 12/16
" " good fair	9 14/16
" " good	11 2/16
" " fully good fair	10 6/16
Egyptian saidi beans (new per 480 lbs)	—
Arrivals from Egypt S.S. Seti 1767 bales. of cotton	

LONDON, June 28.

Consols (July)	83 ½
Egyptian Unified	105 —
Private Discount 3 m. Bank bills	3 ¼ %

NEW-YORK, June 28

Spot Cotton	10 80
American Futures (July)	10.14
" " (August)	10.27
" " (November)	10.27
" " (December)	10 23
Cable transfers	dol. 4 85
Cotton day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	bales 4 000

NEW ORLEANS, June 28.

Cotton Spot	11 —
Futures July	10.78
" August	10.55

LIVERPOOL, June 28

American futures (July-August)	5.77

LONDON, June 28.

Bar Silver (per os d.)	30 3/16
Private discount (3 month bills)	3 ½ %
Consols (July)	88 —
Egyptian Unified	104 ⅞
Turkish Unified	95 ⅜
Rio Tinto	65 ⅛
New Dairs	17 ⅜
Agricultural Bank	9 ⅛
National Bank of Egypt	25 ⅝
Rand Mines New	5 ½
Chartereds of S. Africa	1 10/32
Nile Valley Gold Mine — New	9/32
New Egyptians	1 16/32
The Western Oasis Corporation	18/32 premium
Delta Light (Bearer shares)	12 —
Egyptian Railway	101 ¼
" Domain	103 —
Ottoman Defence	103 ¼
Italian Rente 4 %	104 ¼
Greek Monopoly	54 —
Greek Rent 4 %	41 —
Ottoman Bank	17 —
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (June)	6 8/16 steady
German Beet Sugar (June)	8/2½

BANK RETURNS

	This week.	Last week.
Notes reserves	£ 25,216,000	£ 25,211,000
Other securities	" 31,363,000	" 29,543,000
Bullion	" 37,568,000	" 37,173,000
Proportion of reserve to liabilities	47 ½ %	

£100,000 were paid into the Bank to-day

PARIS, June 28

Banque d'Athènes	154 —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	762 —
Crédit Lyonnais	1147 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte	654 —
Land Bank of Egypt	215 —
Ottoman Bank	675 —
Lots Turcs	148 —
Cheques on London	25.15 —
Sugar White No. 3 (June)	24 ½
Banque de Salonique	174 —

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE du 28 juin 1906

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Française 3 %	Fr. 96 57
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée	" 106 75
Extérieur espagnol	" 96 70
Russe consolidé	" 78 30
Actions de Suès	" 4619 —
Crédit Foncier Egyptien	" 760 —
Crédit Lyonnais	" 1147 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte	" — —
Banque Ottomane	" 675 —
Land Bank of Egypt	" 215 —
Banque d'Athènes	" 154 —
Banque d'Abyssinie	" — —
Crédit Franco-Egyptien	" 129 50
Change sur Londres	" 25 15

LONDRES

Consolidés anglais	£ 88
Escomptes—Paris 3, Londres 4/-, Berlin 5 %	

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY.

RECETTES

du dim. 17 juin 1906 au samedi 23 juin 1906

	Billets L.E.	Abonnements L.E.	Carnets et Divers L.E.
An. cour. 1075	—		193
" der. 879	—		163
Augment. 196	—		30

TOTAUX.—Année cour. 1268 ; année dernière 1042 ; augmentation 226

du 1er octobre 1905 au samedi 23 juin 1906

	Billets L.E.	Abonnements L.E.	Carnets et Divers L.E.
Année cour.	31523	2960	6726
" der.	25250	2728	4891
Augment.	6273	234	1835

TOTAUX.—Année courante 41,209 ; année dernière 32,869 ; augmentation 8,340.

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du dim. 17 juin au samedi 23 juin 1906

	Billets L.E.	Carnets et Divers L.E.	Totaux L.E.
Année cour.	1514	147	1661
" der.	1278	157	1435
Augment.	236		226
Dim.		10	

du 1er janvier au samedi 23 juin 1906

	Billets L.E.	Carnets et Divers L.E.	Totaux L.E.
Année cour.	31,728	3234	34,962
" der	26,452	2654	29,106
Augment.	5,276	580	5,856

RESUME DE LA SITUATION COTONNIERE au 22 juin

AMERIQUE :	1906 Balles	1905 Balles
Recettes aux ports Semaine	30,000	78,000
Rec. du 1er. Sept.	7,608,000	9,513,000
Export. Angleterre Semaine	20,000	41,000
Export. Angleterre du 1er Sept.	2,770,000	3,779,000
Export. Continent Semaine	30,000	41,000
Export. Continent du 1er Sept.	3,418,000	4,255,000
Pris par la filature Etats-Unis	4,384,000	4,160,000
Stock ports	330,000	425,000
Insight Semaine	53,000	123,000
Insight du 1 Sept.	10,587,000	12,645,000
Consom. Mondiale Amér. Semaine	195,000	236,000
Consom. Mondiale Amér. du 1 Sept.	10,436,000	10,929,000
Vis. supply amér.	1,765,000	2,198,000
Vis. supply général	2,234,000	2,594,000

LIVERPOOL :	GÉNÉRAL 1906 Balles	1905 Balles
Ventes Semaine	52,000	48,000
Forwarded	62,000	97,000
Importation	28,000	140,000
Exportation	8,000	8,000
Stock	770,000	845,000
Flottant	70,000	164,000

	EGYPTIEN 1906 Balles	1905 Balles
Ventes Semaine	800	4,800
Forwarded	5,000	9,000
Importation	3,500	7,000
Exportation	1,800	2,500
Stock	23,000	42,000
Flottant	5,000	11,000

DIRECTION GENERALE DES DOUANES EGYPTIENNES

TARIF D'EXPORTATION

pour le mois de Juin 1906.

DESIGNATION	UNITE	Prix du mois passé	Prix du mois courant
		P.T. P.	P.T. P.
...	... cantar	— —	9 645
Graines de Coton	ardeb	— —	915
" " Hatzi	cantar	— —	376
Lenticchi et Béhera	ardeb	— —	945
Fèves Baldi et Béhera	"	— —	975
Lentilles	"	— —	900
Maïs	"	— —	705
Orge	"	— —	675
Pois chiches	ardeb	— —	1 500
Vesces pois	"	— —	1 500
" " concassés	"	— —	1 400
Gelbé	"	— —	1 500
Riz (avec cmb.)	"	— —	2 300
Riz en paille	kilo	— —	6
Riz brut	"	— —	7
Farine No. 1 à 8 (80 oques)	cantar	— —	900
Sucre blanc (en pains)	cantar	— —	600
" " (grande marque)	"	— —	600
" " (en poudre) No 1	"	— —	600
" " (Parchemin) en pains	"	— —	240
" " (Parchemin) (en poudre)	"	— —	220
Oignons Afrizi et fèves noirs Turques	"	— —	1 500

EGYPTIAN MINING MARKET.

NAME OF COMPANY	Making up Prices June 11	Latest Prices June 15
Central Egypt Exploration	⅝	¾
Corporation of W. Egypt	½pm	½pm
Egypt. Mines Explor. Synd.	3/6	3/ 4/-
Egyptian Options	1½	1⅝ 1¾
Egypt. and Sudan Mining Synd.	1	1 1⅛ 1⅛
Egypt. Trust and Invest.	½pm	⅛ ¼pm
Nile Valley Block E.	⅜	⅜ ½
Nile Valley (New)	—	7/ 7/3
North Nile Valley	2/	1/6 2/6
Nubia (Sudan) Dev. Synd.	2/6	⅛ ⅜
Sudan Explor. (10s. Shares)	3/	2/- 3/-
Sudan Mines	⅜	⅛ ⅜
Um Rus Gold Mines	1/	⅛ ⅛
United African Explor.	1⅛	1⅛ 1⅛

Expeditions

Graines de Coton du 1er Septembre 1905 au 31 Mai 1906, par Ports de destination :

Hull	T.	165.887
Londres	"	53.134
Liverpool	"	25.000
Bristol	"	29.266
Southampton	"	7.261
Leith	"	1.279
Sharpness	"	12.137
Glasgow	"	2.909
Greenock	"	2.330
Barntisland	"	—
Ipswich	"	4.588
King's Lynn Docks	"	—
Boston Docks	"	—
Rochester	"	3.387
Manchester	"	4.500
Marseille	"	8.372
Havre	"	1.000
Dunkerque	"	1.689
Nantes	"	5.077
Brême	"	9.127
Rotterdam	"	180
Hambourg	"	50
Anvers	"	201
Total	T.	336.655

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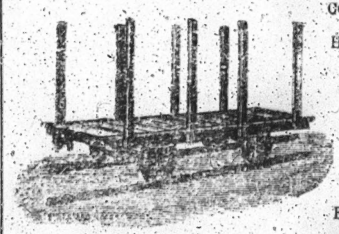

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Fronts and iron frame works.

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Steam engines, Boilers, complete installations for Factories.

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	A.M.							P.M.					
	HELOUAN BRANCH.												
Bab-el-Louk *dep.*	6.20	8. 5	9.10	10.10	12.10	1.15	3.10	4.15	5.15	6.15	7.30	8.40	10.10	12.30
Helouan ... *arr.*	7. 7	8.49	9.45	10.47	12.45	1.50	3.45	4.50	5.49	6.53	8. 4	9.26	10.49	1. 7
Helouan ... *dep.*	6.25	7.50	8.15	9.10	10.10	12.10	1.15	3.10	4.15	5.15	6.20	7.25	8.50	10.15	11.15
Bab-el-Louk *arr.*	7.10	8.20	9.00	9.45	10.47	12.47	1.52	3.45	4.53	5.49	6.54	8. 5	9.32	10.53	11.53

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AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Thursday, 28th June, 1906.

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Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT The Company's Offices.	Postal Telegraph Offices.
	H. M.	H. M.
London	11	31
Liverpool	19	—
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Glasgow	39	—
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